

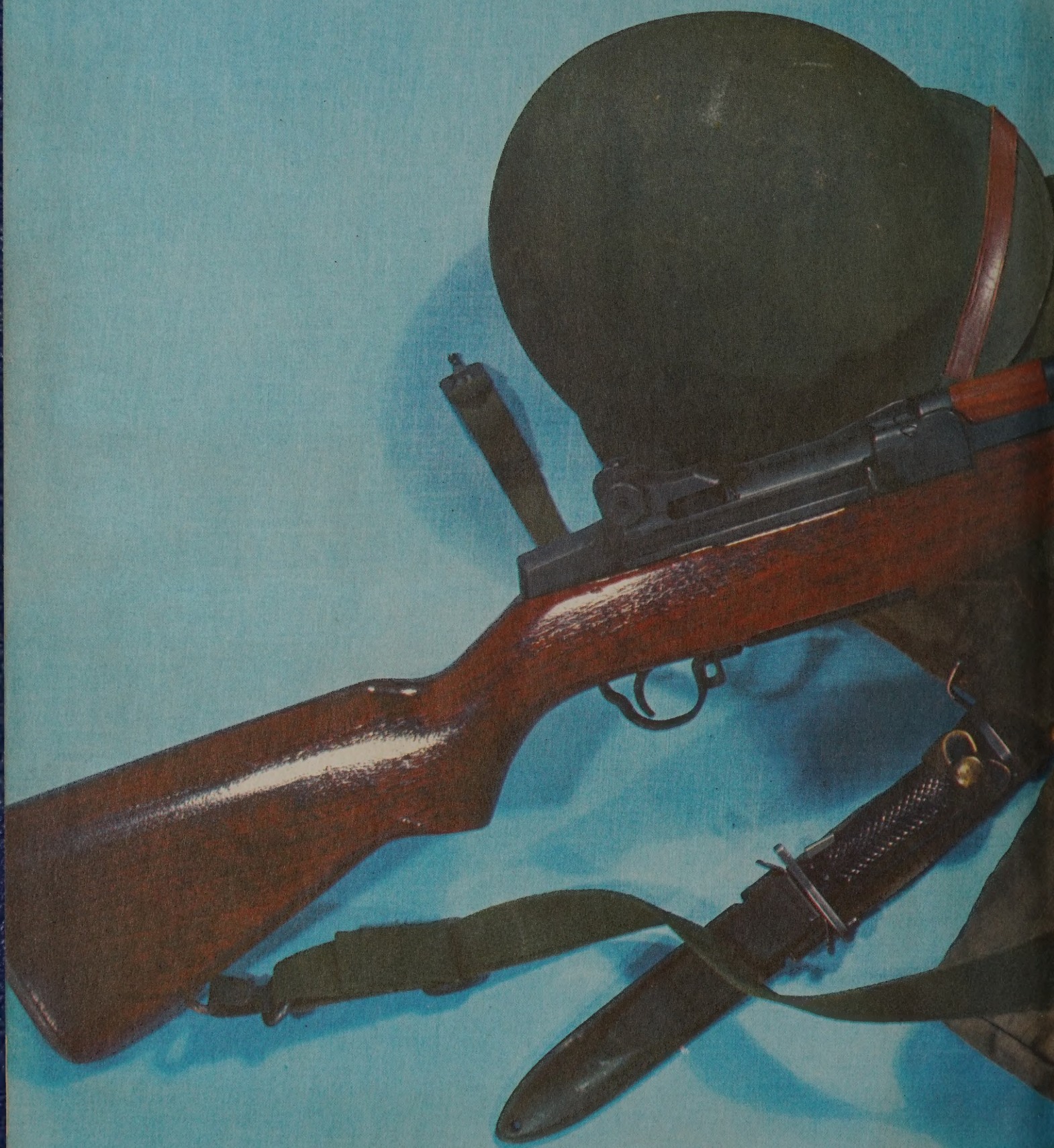


INFANTRY DIVISION

COMPANY E
SECOND BATTLE GROUP
TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

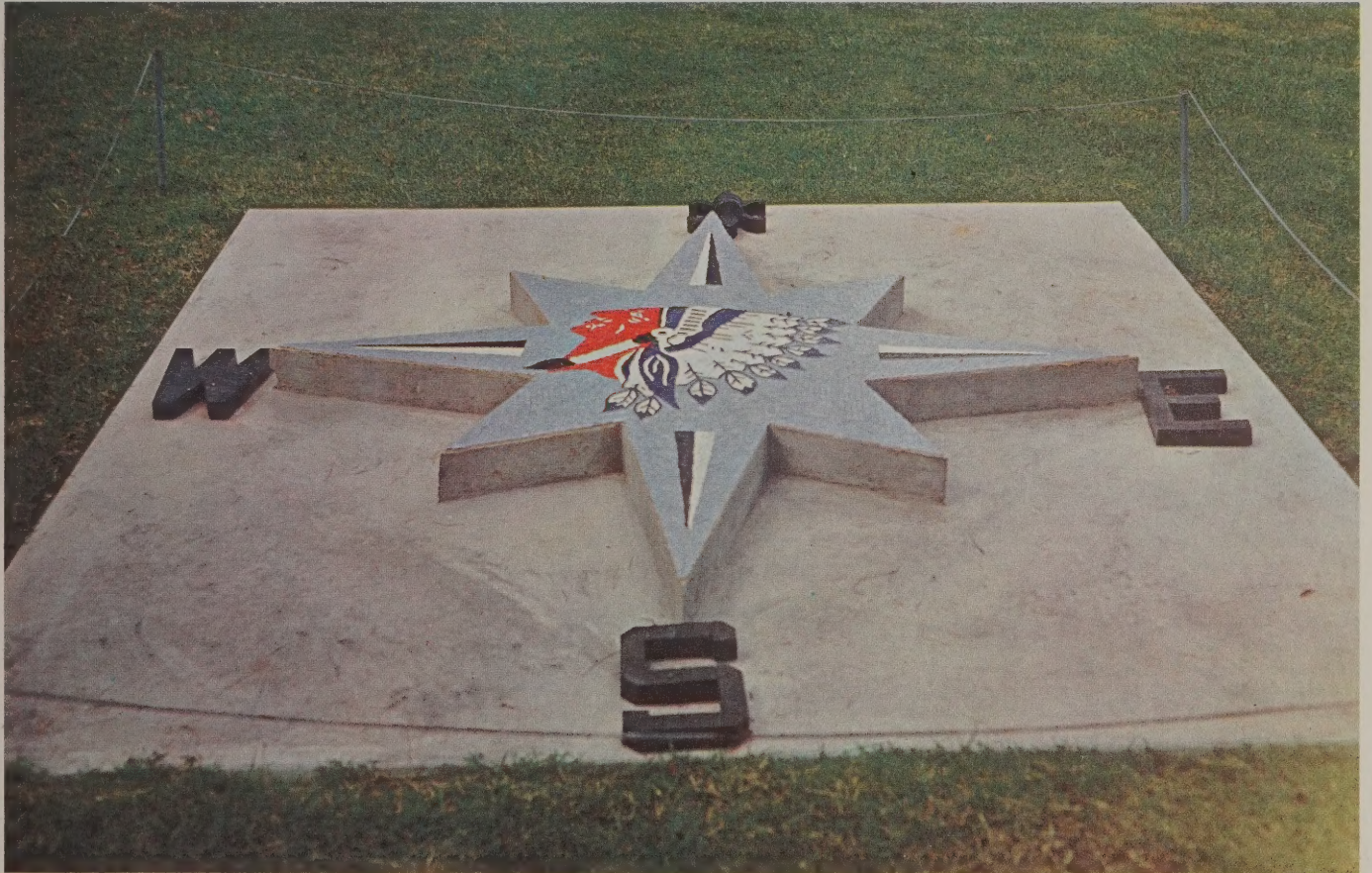


FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

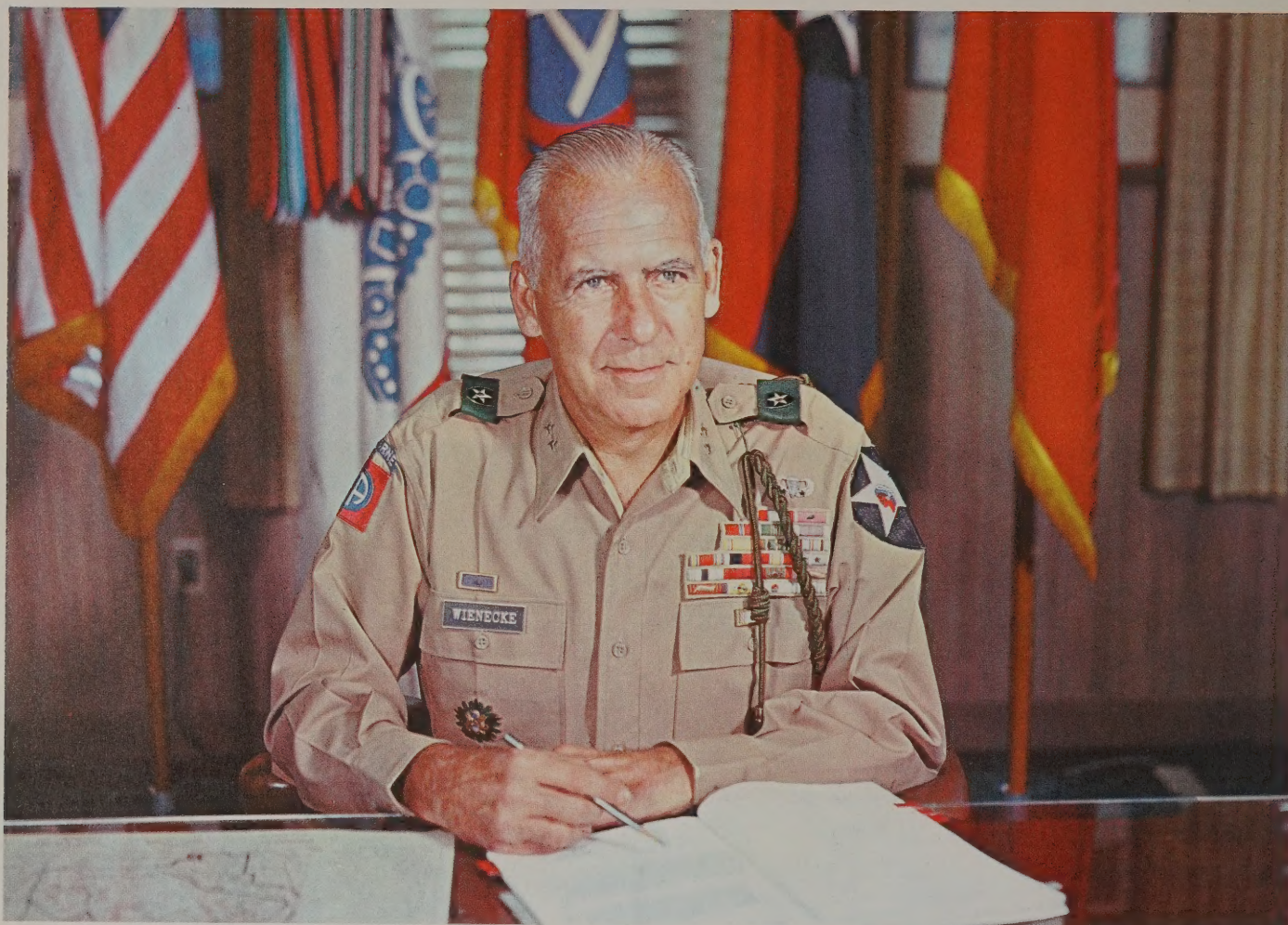




2D INFANTRY DIVISION



FORT BENNING, GEORGIA



MAJOR GENERAL R. H. WIENECKE

Commanding General

ROBERT H. WIENECKE was born in Glencoe, Illinois, on 18 December, 1903. He received a Reserve Commission as a Second Lieutenant, Infantry upon graduation from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1925, where he majored in engineering.

He was active in the Reserve between 1925 and 1941, while working at the H. C. Wienecke, Inc. Hardware firm in Glencoe, and as manager of the Cook County office of the Mutual Trust Life Insurance Company.

In June 1941, General Wienecke was called to active duty as a Captain and assigned to the Infantry School. Upon completion of his course, he was an Instructor in the tactical section of the school.

He was assigned to the 82nd Infantry Division in early 1942. After completing the Command and General Staff College (Apr-Jul 42), he was assigned Assistant Chief of Staff, G4, and the Division was redesignated the 82nd Airborne Division in August of that year.

The Division was transferred overseas and participated in the Sicilian operation and the Italian campaign to Naples. In February of 1944, the 82nd Airborne was sent to Europe for the Normandy operation. General Wienecke was made the Chief of Staff in August 1944 and in this capacity served with the Division throughout the European campaigns and during the occupation of Berlin. He was separated from the Army in January 1946 as a Colonel, Army of the United States.

General Wienecke returned to the Army in January 1947 as a regular Army Officer, with commission as a Major and the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was assigned as Regimental Commander of the 505th Parachute Infantry and commanded the Combat Team participating in "Exercise Snow-drop" in late 1947.

In March 1948, General Wienecke was transferred to the Office of Chief of Army Field Forces and assigned to the G3 Section to supervise airborne training problems. In July 1949, he attended the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. Upon graduation a year later, he was assigned to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, Plans Divisions, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Three years later he was assigned to the Far East as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Eighth Army in Korea.

He was transferred to Japan in June of 1954 and designated the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, United States Army Forces, Far East, and named Deputy Commanding General Ryukyus Command in November 1954.

In April 1955 General Wienecke was ordered to return to the United States in June for reassignment with Headquarters, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he served until 18 September 1956, at which time he was ordered to Washington, D. C. as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army.

On 16 July 1958, he assumed command of the 2d Infantry Division, his current assignment.

General Wienecke is married to the former Eliza Rittenhouse of Bourbon, Indiana. They have two daughters: Elizabeth and Evelyn. Their home address is 680 Vernon Avenue, Glencoe, Illinois.

His decorations are as follows: Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal; Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant, Purple Heart; Dutch Militaire Willems Orde; Dutch Order of Orange-Nassau, degree of Commander; Order of the People's War, 2d Degree; Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm; Belgian Fourragere, 1940; French Fourragere, 1939/45; French Croix de Guerre; L'Ordre de L'Armee; Belgian L'Ordre de Leopold, drage de officer; Korean ULCHI Distinguished Service Medal; Distinguished Unit Citation, U. S. Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MILLER O. PERRY

Assistant Division Commander

BRIGADIER GENERAL MILLER O. PERRY, Assistant Division Commander, was born in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, 13 June 1907. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1931, the Field Artillery School in 1939, the Command and General Staff School in 1943, the Army War College in 1952, and the Air War College in 1953.

Prior to World War II, General Perry was a Battalion Executive Officer, Instructor at the Field Artillery School, and Assistant Artillery Officer of IV Corps Artillery and the First Army. He went overseas with First Army Headquarters in 1943 as Assistant Artillery Officer and assisted in the planning of the invasion of Europe. He was with the First Army in all of its European campaigns. In July 1945, General Perry was with the First Army in the Philippines.

After the war, General Perry's assignments included: Instructor at the Command and General Staff College; Battalion Commander and Division Artillery Executive Officer of the 24th Infantry Division in Japan and Korea; attendance at the Army War College; Instructor at the Air War College; Chief of the Army Advisory Group at the Air University, Deputy Chief MAAG Viet Nam, and Commanding General, 1st Armored Division Artillery from March 1957 to December 1957.

General Perry took over duties as Commanding General, 10th Infantry Division Artillery on 16 April 1958. Previous to this assignment the General was a special assistant to the Commanding General, Fort Polk, Louisiana. He assumed his present duties in May 1959.

General Perry has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and Purple Heart.

General Perry was promoted to 2d Lieutenant 11 June 1931; to Captain 3 October 1940; to Major 1 February 1942; to Lieutenant Colonel 8 October 1942; to Colonel 16 October 1944; to Brigadier General 18 August 1954.

COLONEL THOMAS A. KENAN was born in Atlanta, Georgia, 10 October 1917. He received a Reserve Commission of Second Lieutenant, Infantry, upon graduation from the Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina in 1939. He became a Regular Army officer in September of that year.

His first assignment was with the 22d Infantry Regiment of the 4th Infantry Division at Fort McPherson, Georgia. For more than six years he was with the 22d Infantry and the 4th Division, serving in the United States, France, and Germany, where he held the positions of Company Commander, Regimental S-3 Officer, Battalion Commander, and Division G-3 Officer.

During World War II, Colonel Kenan participated in the Landing on Normandy and commanded the 2d Battalion of the 22d Infantry during the Hurtgen Forest Operation.

During the period March 1946 to May 1948 Colonel Kenan was a student at Ohio State University where he received a Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degree in personnel administration.

From June 1948 to May 1951 he served in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Department of the Army. In June 1951, he was assigned to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), at Paris, France, where he served for a period of two years.

Upon his return to the United States, Colonel Kenan attended the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. He is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

On 7 May 1958, Colonel Kenan was transferred to Fort Benning, Georgia, where he commanded the 2d Battle Group, 7th Infantry, 10th Infantry Division, until 14 June of that year. On that date, he assumed command of the 1st Battle Group, 11th Infantry, 2d Infantry Division. In July 1959 he assumed his present duties.

Colonel Kenan's decorations are the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Purple Heart, Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant and Combat Infantryman Badge.

Chief of Staff

COLONEL THOMAS A. KENAN



SPECIALIST FIFTH CLASS GEORGE L. HUNT

The Second Infantry Division's Living "Indian Head" Symbol

A "full-blooded" Comanche Indian from Lawton, Oklahoma, Specialist Fifth Class George L. Hunt was chosen as the symbol of the Second Infantry Division by Major General R. H. Wienecke, the Division Commanding General.

He appears colorfully attired in the authentic costume of a Comanche chieftain, showing a bronze half-naked body with his war-paint and feathered headdress.



SFC ALEXANDER M. HUNTER

SFC Alexander M. Hunter is the only 2d Infantry Division veteran of World War I now serving with the Second Infantry Division. During World War I he served in all five major campaigns.

He was officially named Mr. Second Division by Major General Wienecke in ceremonies during 41st organization Day, 26 October 1958 at Fort Benning.





Post Headquarters Fort Benning

"The Infantryman"





MAIN POST CHAPEL



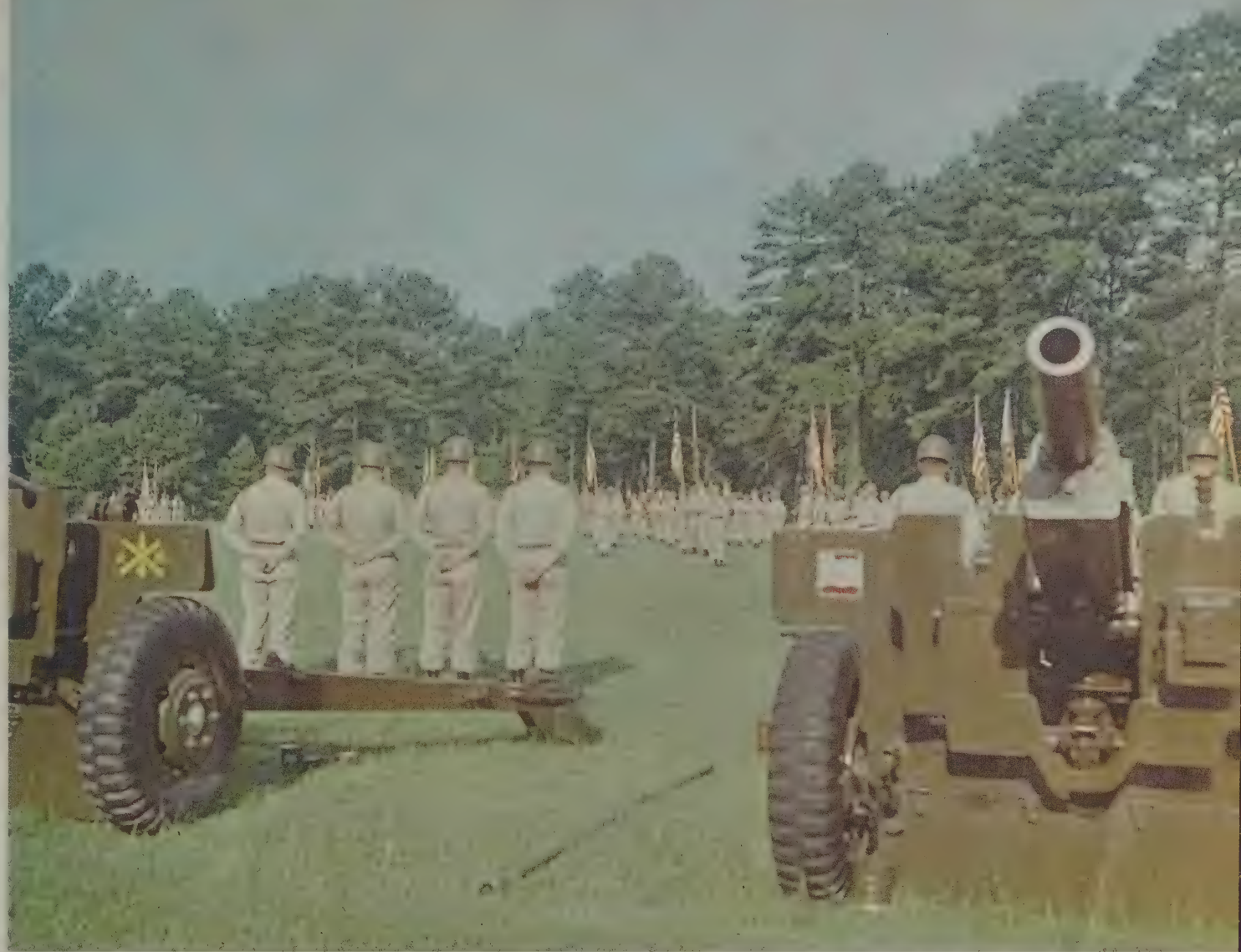




Major General Wienecke with Colonel B. J. Smith at unveiling of 23d Infantry Totem Pole















**2D INFANTRY DIVISION MARCHING
WASHINGTON, D. C.**



HEADQUARTERS 2d INFANTRY DIVISION

Public Information Office

Fort Benning, Georgia

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 2d INFANTRY DIVISION

The history of the Second Infantry Division is one of glory and sacrifice. In peace or in war, no soldier could serve with a more honored unit. The slogan, "Second to None" reflects the intense pride and spirit of the fighting 2d Division.

Its impressive combat record began soon after it was organized in 1917 at Bourmont, France. It was born of war. In World War I, the 2d Infantry Division won more decorations than any other American Division. Participating in every major engagement involving American troops, it captured one-fourth of the prisoners taken by the American Expeditionary Forces and suffered one-tenth of the American casualties.

In its first major campaign, the Division was rushed to Chateau-Thierry to aid in halting and counter-attacking a full-scale German drive on Paris. The historic battle of Belleau Woods followed. The month of July in 1918 found the Division, operating under the French Army, in active fighting against the German positions in Soissons, France. Moving across this sector, the Division troops marched and fought in a spectacular sweep that sent the enemy reeling back along the line. Then, after bitter fighting in the St. Mihiel salient, it helped to reduce the bastion of Blanc Mont, a military objective of formidable proportions. The capture of this strong-point by the 2d Division opened the way toward the battles of the Argonne Forest.

For its heroic actions at Soissons and Blanc Mont, the Division was awarded the French Fourragere in the colors of the Croix de Guerre with two palms.

Returning to American command, the Division took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The offensive was the beginning of the German route that ended with the signing of the Armistice.

After the signing of the Armistice, the 2d Division moved into Germany with the Army of Occupation. In the summer of 1919, the Division returned from occupational duty to its station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where it pioneered many changes in tactics, organization and equipment of the modern infantry division.

In 1939, reorganization of the 2d Division took place. The infantry units were formed into three separate regiments—the 9th, 23d and 38th—completing the "triangular" organizations. The 2d became the first such division.

When the United States entered the Second World War, the 2d began preparing for a major role. Before sailing for Ireland in October 1943, the Division had undergone airborne training at its home station, Fort Sam Houston, winter training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin; and Army-wide maneuvers in Louisiana.

In April 1944, it moved to Wales and prepared for the assault on continental Europe as part of the First US Army.



On 7 June 1944—D-Day plus one—the Indianhead Division returned to France for the second time, landing on “Omaha Beach” at St. Laurent sur-Mar while enemy shells were still pouring into the thinly held beach-head.

The 2d played a large part in winning the famous “Battle of the Hedgerows”—the first of its five campaigns in World War II. On the heels of this encounter came the bitter fight for Hill 192, a commanding strong-point on the road to St. Lo. The Division remained on the defensive until 11 July and then jumped off to attack. With the aid of tremendous artillery and aerial bombardments, tanks, and engineers, this vital objective was finally taken.

The Division continued to slam through Normandy during the fighting around St. Lo, and then went on to capture St. Jean des Baisants, Vire, and Tinchebray. Shortly after the battle for Tinchebray, the 2d embarked on a 300 mile journey into Brittany to take part in the Battle of Brest, one of the Nazi naval strongholds on the Atlantic coast. Although Hitler had ordered Brest held for three months, it was captured in 29 days.

October found the 2d in Southern Belgium facing the Siegfried Line. After three days of attack,

the Siegfried Line was penetrated. The Division readied itself to resume the attack on the East when the great German counter-offensive struck the allied front. The Nazi Sixth Panzer Army poured through the Ardennes, but the Division held its ground in the snow-covered Elsenborn area until the Battle of the Bulge was won.

For its part in the Battle of the Bulge, the 2d Division was cited twice by the Belgian government and was awarded the Belgian Fourregere.

After that historic battle, the Division began its sweep into Germany and by the end of the war, the men of the Indianhead Division had reached the ancient Czechoslovakian city of Pilsen. The 2d advanced 750 miles in combat during 320 days of battle, had suffered 15,000 battle casualties and captured 70,000 prisoners in its fight for the liberation of Europe.

The Indianhead soldiers embarked from LeHavre, France, on 13 July 1945, and were stationed at Camp Swift, Texas. Less than a year later, the 2d, minus the 38th Infantry Regiment, moved to California and then on to Fort Lewis, Washington, which remained its home until the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

From the autumn of 1946 until it was alerted for combat in Korea, the 2d took part in a series of large-scale maneuvers which prepared it for the future.





On 8 July 1950, the "Second to None" Division was alerted for Korea and 11 days later the first elements of the Division landed. The Indianhead Division was the first American unit to leave the United States for the fighting in Korea.

Units of the Division were thrown into the defenses of the Nakdong River Line and were rejoined by the remainder of the Division south of Taegu. Moving swiftly to counter enemy threats, the 2d halted the Red attempt to overrun the Nakdong Line in a battle which raged from 1 to 15 September 1950. The North Korean armies were forced to break and retreat, and the first wave of "Operation Breakthrough" was initiated.

With "Operation Breakthrough" underway, the Indianhead troops, as part of the 8th Army, swept northward in the drive toward the Yalu River. With the entry of the Chinese Communists into the conflict, the Division came under heavy attack. The overwhelming forces that the Chinese threw into the attack and the swiftness of their thrust cut the 2d off from the rest of the Eighth Army troops temporarily.

At Wonju, the right flank of the United Nations forces was endangered. With the Netherlands and

French Battalions attached, the 2d took a stand and protected the rear and right flank of the Eighth Army. They pushed north in a two-pronged attack aimed at Twin Tunnels and Chipnong-Ni and toward Hoengsong, which resulted in the first complete halt of Chinese forces since they entered the war.

On 16 May 1951, Chinese hordes launched an attack with full force against the Indianhead sector with the announced purpose of destroying the 2d. After six days of heavy fighting, the Chinese were repulsed and began to withdraw. The determined defense then turned to a lashing offensive which caught the enemy off balance. His stunned and battered armies broke in disorderly retreat. It was the worse defeat ever suffered by the Chinese Army.

For this action the 2d Infantry Division was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation—the highest decoration the United States bestows on a unit.

With the opening of armistice negotiations, the "Battle of the Hills" began. From 18 August to 5 September, the Division battled to seize "Bloody Ridge". The period of 13 September to 13 October saw a hard fought battle which culminated in the capture of "Heartbreak Ridge". The final capture of the ridge was made possible by "Operation Touchdown", launched just as the Chinese were relieving the North Koreans.

During the next 18 months, the 2d Division fought for and held other critical pieces of terrain. At this time members of the Division and the attached Thailand Battalion fought off repeated attacks against "Old Baldy", "T-Bone" and "Pork Chop Hills". Aggressive patrolling and defense of these occupied the Division for the remainder of the year.

Moving back to the line in early February, the Division defended positions in the Hook area.

The 2d was still defending in the vicinity of Chorwon when the Armistice was signed. With the implementation of the agreement, the Division moved to positions along the southern boundary of the demilitarized zone and engaged in a rigorous training program.

On 20 August 1954—exactly four years after the last elements had arrived in Korea—the 2d Division was alerted for redeployment to the States.

On October 10, an impressive ceremony marked the homecoming to Fort Lewis of the famed Indianhead warriors. More than 18,000 officers and enlisted men of the 44th Infantry Division stationed in the Northwest military site were transferred to the "Second to None" Division as the colors of the 44th were officially retired from active military service.

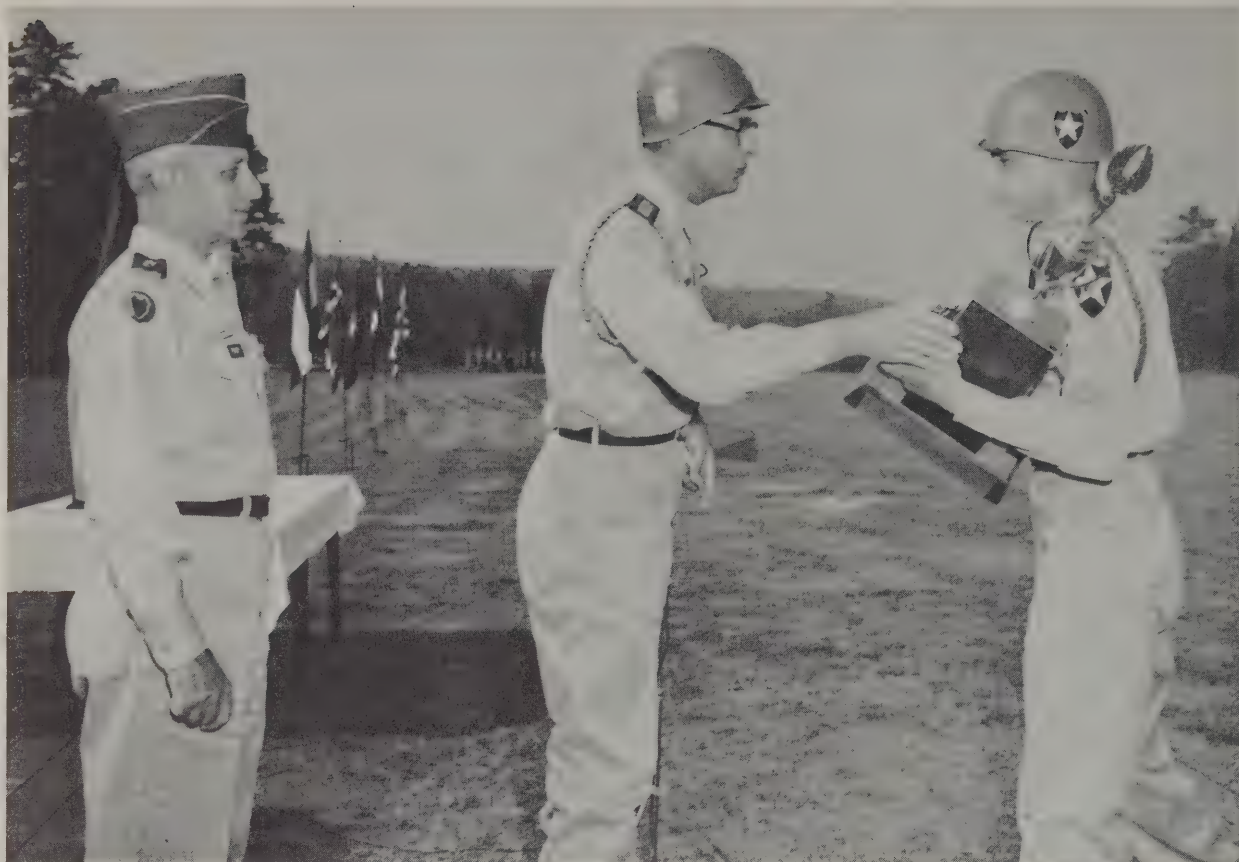


Rugged advanced combat training continued for the Indianhead soldiers at Fort Lewis until 1 August 1956, when the Division moved to Alaska under "Operation Gyroscope". On 8 November 1957, control of the Division was transferred to the Department of the Army.

During the Spring of 1958, the Department of Army announced that the Infantry Division would be organized at Fort Benning, Georgia. The personnel and equipment of the 10th Infantry Division, which were returning from Germany under "Operation Gyroscope", would be transferred to the 2d Infantry Division 14 June 1958.











2d Infantry Division Museum



Kelly Hill Theater



Patton House



Service Club No. 2







Entrance to Kelly Hill



Sand Hill Company Street

23^D INFANTRY



2^D BATTLE GROUP



COLONEL GUSTAV M. BACHARACH
Commanding Officer

HEADQUARTERS
2D BATTLE GROUP 23D INFANTRY
Fort Benning Georgia

Soldiers of the Twenty Third:

For one-hundred and forty-eight years, the 23d Infantry has been home to thousands of soldiers. Its traditions and achievements have been won by men exactly like you. In your brief stay with the "We Serve" Regiment, you have added still another significant chapter to the history of this great unit.

Though you may soon be leaving for a new assignment, we of the 23d Infantry will remember the willingness, esprit de corps, and resourcefulness you exhibited during your training. Your company has set standards which the Twenty Third will be proud to match in the future.

Regardless of where you may be during your service with the Army, we regard you as our men. The 23d Infantry is extremely proud to have had the privilege of being your first unit. I hope this book will help you recall, in future years, your days as a member of the Twenty Third.

Gustav M. Bacharach

GUSTAV M. BACHARACH
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding



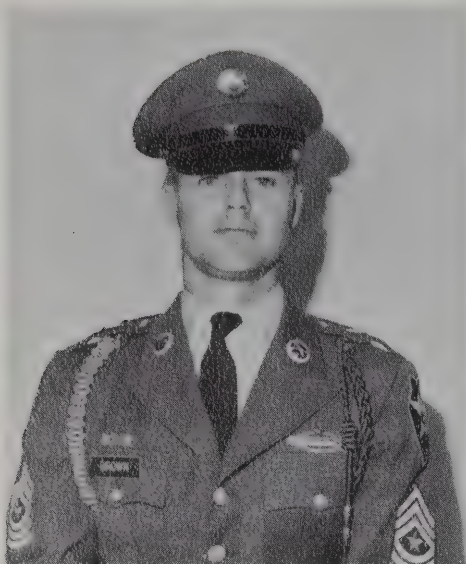
LT. COLONEL CHARLES C. JOHNSON
Deputy Battle Group Commander



LT. COLONEL GEORGE S. OLIVER
Battle Group Executive Officer



LEFT TO RIGHT: MAJOR FRANK J. SPETTEL, JR., S-1; MAJOR LOUIS D. FIESELER, S-2;
MAJOR JOSEPH W. MARKHAM, S-3; MAJOR HARLIE GOSS, S-4.



SGT. MAJOR ROBERT L. BROWN



M/SGT LEDET, CAPTAIN STALLINGS, MAJOR SHIELDS
AND LIEUTENANT WATLINGTON
S-4 SECTION



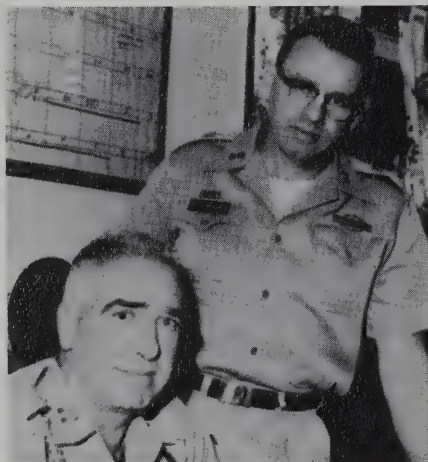
LIEUTENANT CHARLES, Training Aids Officer



SFC HARVATH, Training Aids NCO, working on sign



M/SGT BURNS AND 1ST COOK GREGG
S-4 Food Service



CAPTAIN MOORE AND
CWO ESCHENBACHER
S-4 Section



IST LIEUTENANT FISKE—
Re-enlistment and Public Information
Officer and M/SGT LAZAR—
Re-enlistment NCO

THE 23D INFANTRY REGIMENT

From the War of 1812, through the Civil War, Indian "Wars," Philippine Campaign of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, World War I, World War II and Korean United States Police Action, the 23d Infantry, United States Army, has piled honor upon honor in the service of its country.

The actual birth of the 23d Infantry was in 1812. It was on 26 June that Congress passed an Act providing for twenty-five infantry regiments. It is believed that the 23d was recruited by Major J. R. Mullany, near Canandaigua, New York. The regiment saw its first action during the three years of the War of 1812—in New York and Canada.

In 1815, the size of the Army was reduced, and the 23d was consolidated with the 6th, 16th, 22d and 32d Regiments to form the 2d Regiment.

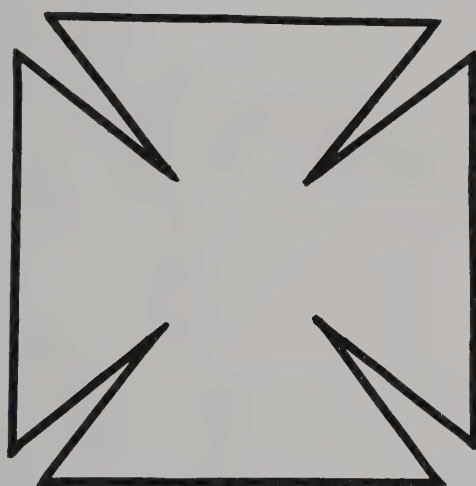
In July 1861, the 2d Battalion (later redesignated 23d Infantry Regiment) was made a part of the 14th Regiment. As part of the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, the unit set an impressive record during the Civil War. It saw action in the Manassas Campaign in 1861. In 1862, the unit took part in the Peninsula Campaign, and the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Virginia—which stopped the

Confederate Army's drive into the north. The next year saw the unit in action at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where the Confederate final effort was stopped. Not yet through fighting, the 2d Battalion took Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg in 1864.

After the Civil War, the battalion was sent to the Department of the Columbia with headquarters at Vancouver, Washington, where it was again reorganized as the 23d Infantry Regiment on 21 September 1866. This designation remained to the present time.

In 1867, the United States purchased Alaska from Russia. From 1869 to 1870 the unit served as a garrison for the newly purchased territory, thus giving the 23d the distinction of being the first large American unit to occupy this territory.

The next action seen by the regiment was during the widely scattered Indian "wars". The most famous Indian campaign that the 23d Regiment participated in was the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. Between 1867 and the Spanish-American War in 1899, the regi-



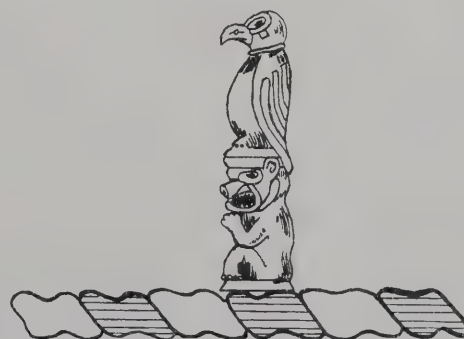
MALTESE CROSS

The insignia of the Union Army's Fifth Corps in which the Regiment served signifies service during the Civil War.

ment was stationed in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Kansas, Indian Territory, New York, Michigan and Texas.

The close of the nineteenth century saw the 23d overseas where it was engaged in the Philippine Campaign of the Spanish-American War. Later the regiment saw action in the Philippine Insurrection in 1899. Returning home after the Philippine fighting, via the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar, the 23d Infantry Regiment became the first United States regiment to circumnavigate the globe.

The regiment became a part of the 2d Infantry Division in France on 22 September 1917. Taking part in most of the engagements in World War I, the unit distinguished itself during the battles of Lorraine, Aisne, Marne, Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. The 23d re-



TOTEM POLE

The 23d Infantry accepted delivery of the Territory of Alaska from Russia in 1869. This event is symbolized in the crest of the coat of arms by the Totem Pole which depicts the American Eagle seated on the head of the Russian Bear. The silver plates separating the two figures symbolizes the feast given the Americans by the Russians.

ceived several awards and citations for outstanding achievement in these campaigns. Outstanding among these were the two streamers in the colors of the French Croix de Guerre, with palms, embroidered AISNE-MARNE and MEUSE-ARGONNE. These awards are the basis for the French Fourragere which the regiment now wears. After the armistice, the regiment remained with the Army of Occupation in Germany until 1919.

From 1930 until 1939 no major changes occurred in the organization of the 23d Regiment of the Division. Then, in October, 1939, the 38th Regiment was assigned, joining the 9th and 23d to make the 2d Division the first U. S. division to be organized under the triangular system.

The 23d Regiment arrived in Wales in April, 1944, in order to prepare for the invasion of Europe. It landed on Normandy Beach as part of the 2d Division in June, 1944. After hard and bitter fighting, the unit fought



HEMISPHERE WITH SHIPS

Signifies the fact that the 23rd Infantry was the first unit of the U.S. Army to travel around the world on duty assignments.

At Chipyeong-ni, the 23d Regiment, with its attached French battalion, withstood the frenzied, determined attacks of four Chinese Communist divisions and thus halted the Red offensive that threatened to engulf the entire Eighth Army. For this historic stand, the regiment received the Distinguished Unit Citation.

The 23d participated in some of the bitterest battles of the Korean War. Probably the most famous and costly was the battle of "Heartbreak Ridge" in the fall of 1951. For thirty days and twenty-nine nights, the regiment fought fiercely before it finally wrested the ridge from the enemy. In the final count, it was learned that the Communists suffered three losses to our one.

Reinforcing the 23d Regiment and making its fourth battalion, the French battalion joined the regiment on 11 December 1950. "Le Battalion de Coree" was organized in October from volunteers of the French Army.



SEA LION OF THE PACIFIC

Taken from the coat-of-arms of the city of Manila to signify the 23d Infantry's service in the Spanish-American War.

across Europe to Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, where it was located at the end of the war. During this determined drive, the 23d received many battle honors for its superb fighting in Normandy, Northern France, the Rhineland and Ardennes-Alsace. Returning to the States after the war, the regiment was stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, from 1946, to July, 1950—still part of the 2d Division. The division, through extensive training, was kept alert and combat-ready.

Again in August 1950 the regiment entered combat when the 2d Division relieved the 24th Division at the Nakdong River in Korea. This was to mark the beginning of a campaign by the 23d that is worth of the highest place in the annals of the United States Army. In such battles as "Bloody Ridge" and "Heartbreak Ridge"—"Old Baldy" and "Arrowhead" the regiment, again and again, proved itself to have the same grim determination and ability to do a job well, that had built its tradition of glory and honor through the years.



MONT BLANC

"White Mountain" in France; a hill that the 23d captured from the Austrians during World War I, commemorates the 23d Infantry's World War I service.



The Unit Motto

The battalion arrived in Pusan at the end of November 1950, and until its departure for duty in Indo-China in October 1953, played a major role in all activities of the 23d Infantry. The French battalion proved its worth and

might on the nights of 6 and 8 October 1952, by repelling concentrated enemy attacks on "Arrow-head" ridge. Sustaining tremendous artillery and mortar fire, the French repeatedly threw back wave after wave of Chinese in deadly hand-to-hand combat. For their heroism the French battalion was awarded the Korean Presidential Unit Citation by Syngman Rhee on 1 December 1952.

On 4 January 1953, the 23d Regiment, minus the French battalion, departed for the prisoner-of-war inclosures on Koje-do and Choju-do Islands located off the southern coast of Korea. Turbulent with riots and insurrection a few weeks before the arrival of the 23d, the compounds were still seething with unrest. With long hours of guard duty in lonely block houses surrounding the compounds, the 23d had little time for relaxation. New barracks had to be built and road repairs had to be made. The regiment remained on guard over the POW's until March, 1953.

The closing days of the war found the 23d again manning front line positions. These included two blocking positions, the first on the Wyoming line, and the second on the Kansas line.

The regiment returned to the Kumhwa-Chorwon sector on 19 June 1953. While defending outposts Tom, Dick and Harry, the cease-fire agreement between the Communist and United Nations forces was signed on 27 July 1953.

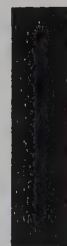
After the truce, the regiment returned to training and was kept on the alert in order to serve on call in its best tradition.

On 10 October 1954, the 2d Division once again returned to Fort Lewis, Washington. The division remained there until July-August 1956, when it embarked for Fort Richardson, Alaska.

Under the new ROCID concept of organization, there are now two units bearing the honors of the 23d Infantry. The 1st Battle Group, 23d Infantry is still stationed at Fort Richardson while we are members of the 2d Battle Group, 23d Infantry here at Fort Benning. In the future, it is entirely possible that the Department of the Army will activate still another unit of the 23d Infantry. It, too, would share in the rich historical heritage left to us by the previous members of the 23d Infantry.



23^D INFANTRY CITATIONS



United States
3 Distinguished
Unit Citations:
Wurtsfeld,
Belgium
Chipyong-ni
Hongchon

France
1 Fourragere
& 2 Croix
De Guerre:
Aisne-Marne
Meuse-
Argonne

Belgium
1 Fourragere
for Twice
Being Cited in
Order of the
Day of the
Belgian Army

**Republic of
Korea** 4 Presi-
dential Unit
Citations: Nak-
tong River Line
Korea (PW Riots)
“(Meritorious)
“(Humanitarian)

23^D INFANTRY COMBAT CREDITS

CIVIL WAR

Peninsula
Manassa
Antietam
Fredericksburg
Chancellorsville
Virginia, 1862, 1863
Gettysburg
Wilderness
Spotsylvania
Cold Harbor
Petersburg

INDIAN WARS

Arizona 1866
Idaho 1868
Little Big Horn

WAR WITH SPAIN

Manilla

PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

Manilla
Malolos

WORLD WAR I

Lorraine
Aisne
Ile de France
Aisne-Marne
St. Mihiel
Mense-Argonne

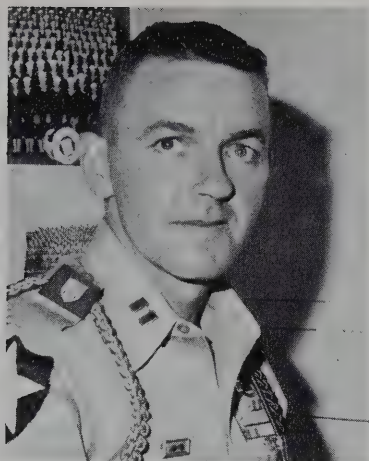
WORLD WAR II

Normandy
Northern France
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

KOREA

UN Defensive
UN Offensive
Chinese Intervention
1st UN Counteroffensive
Chinese Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
2d Korean Winter
Summer-Fall 1952
3d Korean Winter
Summer-Fall 1953





Capt. John L. Dumas
Company Commander



Lt. William Cosgrove
Executive Officer

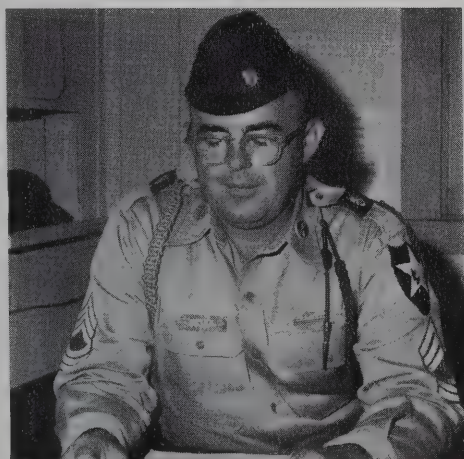
COMPANY E

SECOND BATTLE GROUP

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

Formation Date: 18 January 1960

Graduation Date: 12 March 1960



M/Sgt. Charles Skira
Platoon Sergeant

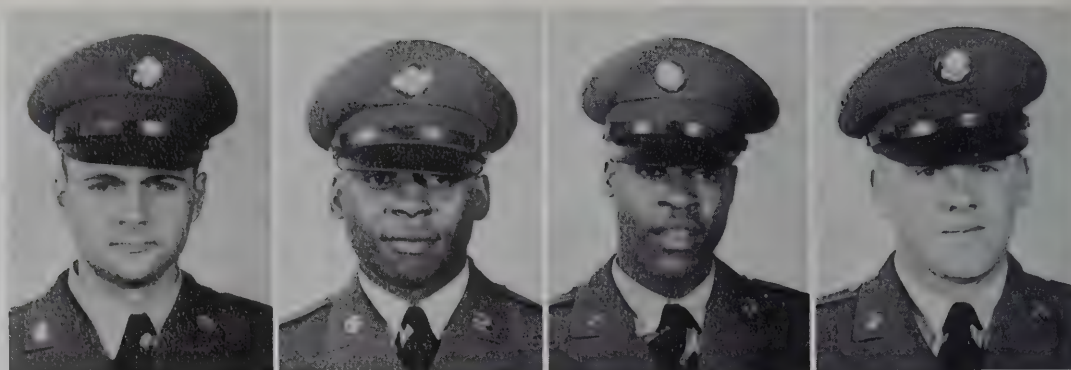


Seijka and
M/Sgt. Costa
Platoon Sergeants



SFC. Abram Vandover
Platoon Sergeant

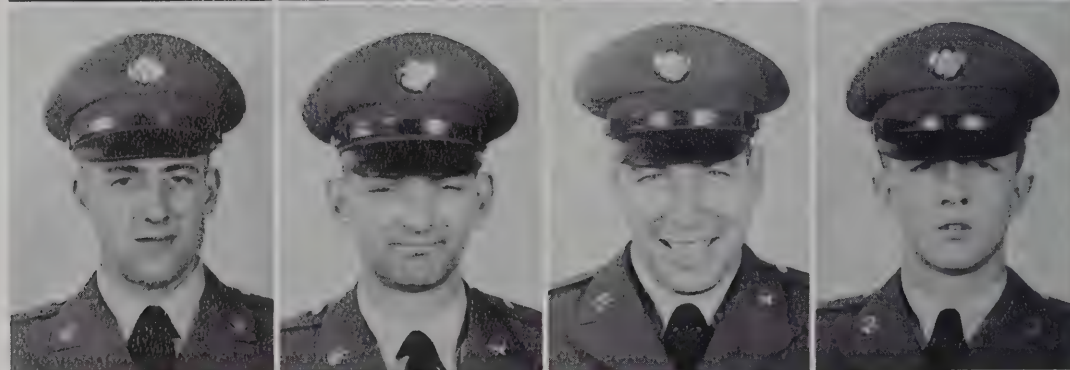
Frank C. Alfano
L. D. Allen
R. A. Anderson, Jr.
Robert C. Anema



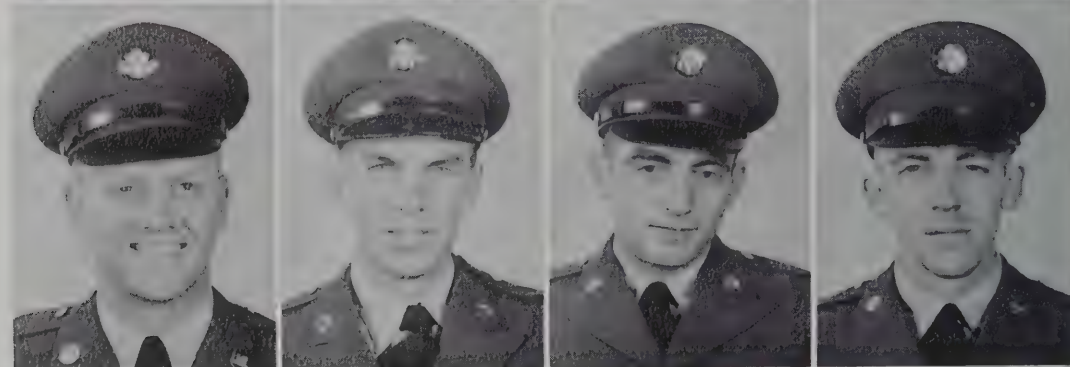
J. A. Archambault
Gordon L. Archer
Lee W. Armentrout
R. A. Barnes



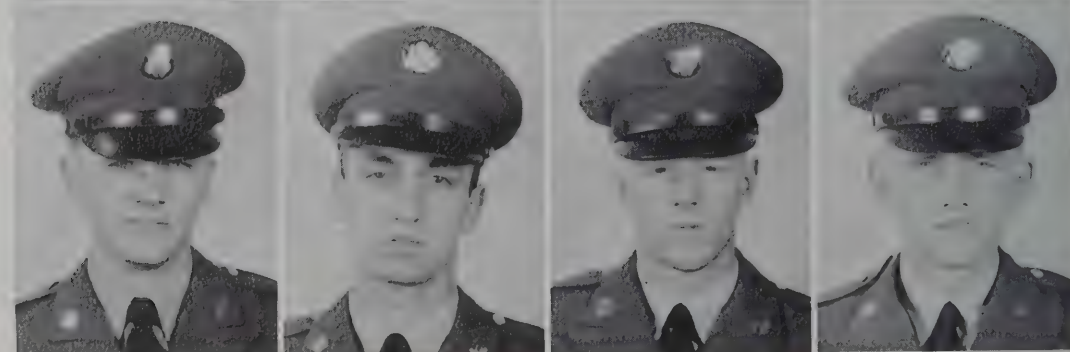
A. L. Belile
Donald A. Bengle
F. A. Berthel, Jr.
Peter P. Blumetti

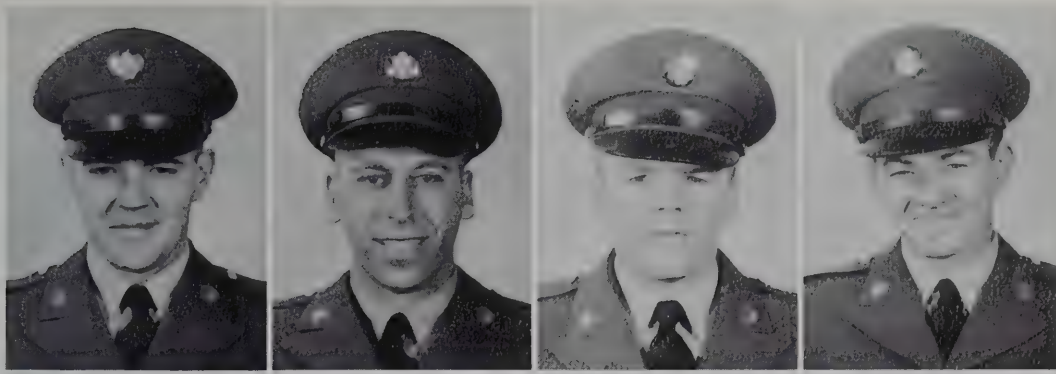


R. H. Bogardus
E. H. Bouchard
W. D. Bogue
Eugene H. Bunge

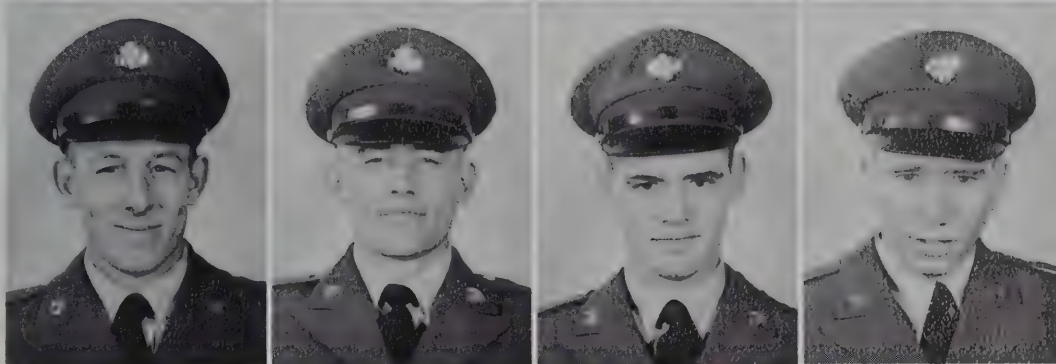


Eugene J. Byrne
Wayne A. Burgess
W. M. Callahan
James J. Cheney





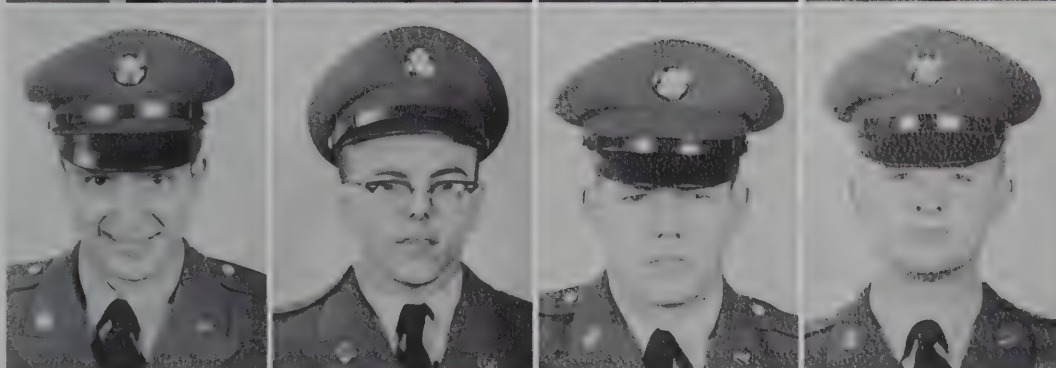
W. E. Cocchi
Robert L. Cohen
Roger A. Comstock
C. W. Cossaboon



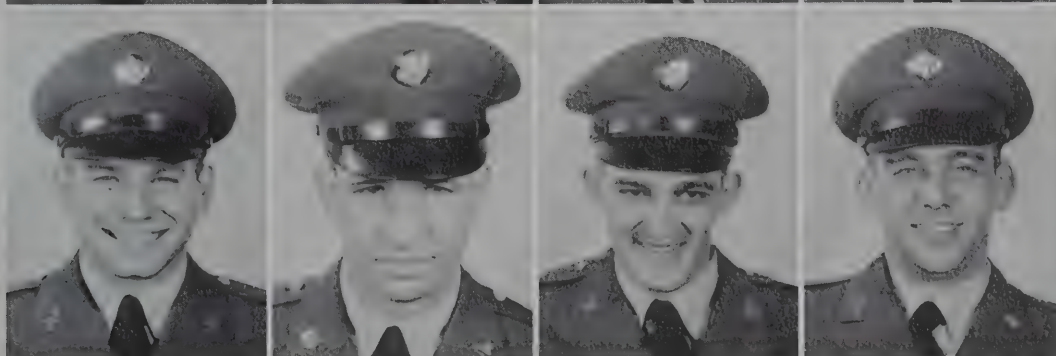
H. C. Cramer
James E. Crane
Thomas J. Cronin
Robert A. Cross



Robert Currie
Ronald J. Daley
D. R. Dalsgaard
Ace Darden

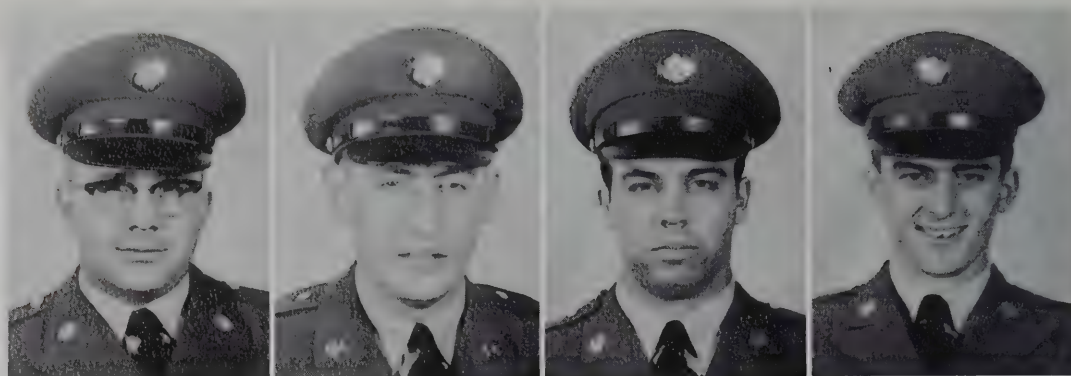


G. V. Davino
J. A. DeAngelis
Curtis H. Dean
T. L. Degnan

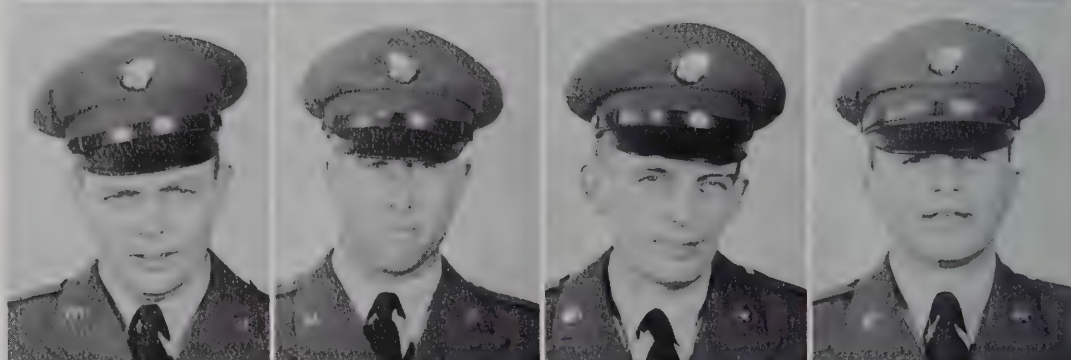


S. M. Demko, Jr.
Clement De Rosa
Richard E. Dias
George P. Dickson

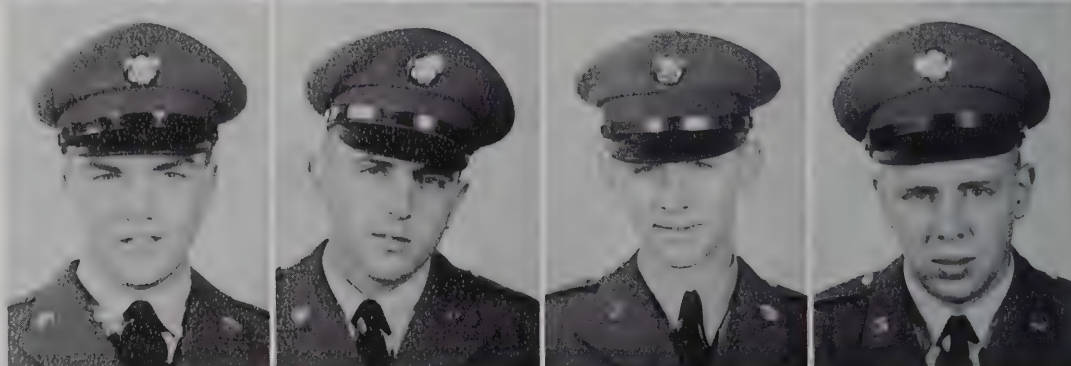
T. A. Dildilian
Joseph Di Rocco
James S. Ditello
D. P. Donahue



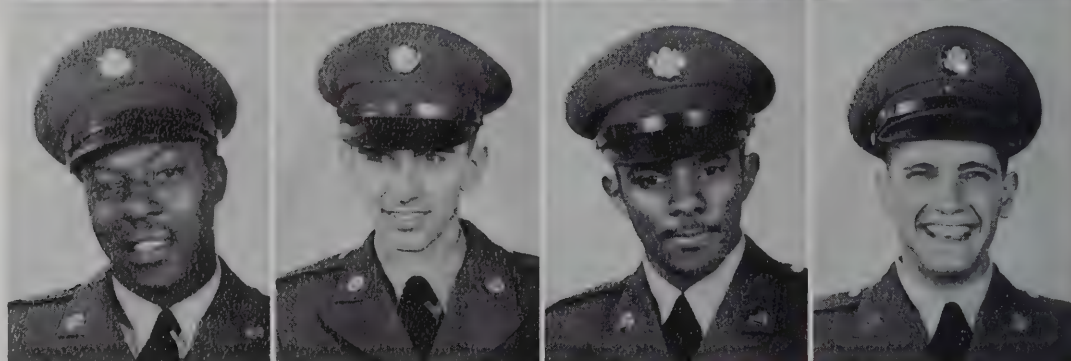
T. J. Donahue
R. W. Duff
Walter C. Dupper
John R. Falbo



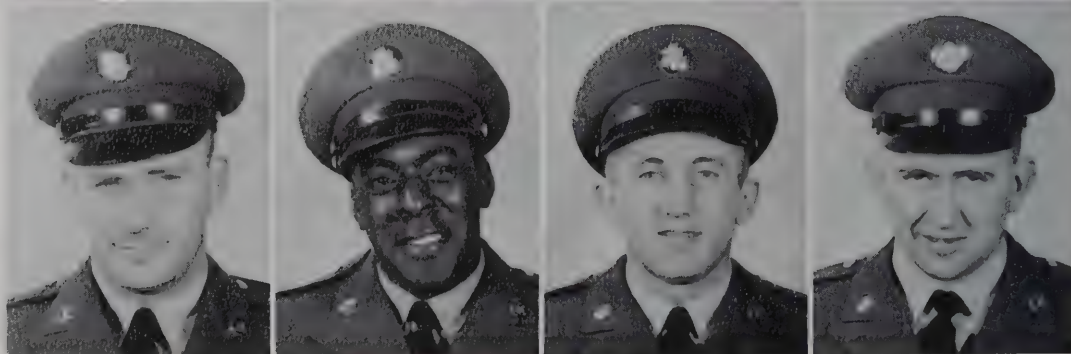
James C. Fanning
Edward W. Fayle
Michel Fithian
D. C. Fitton

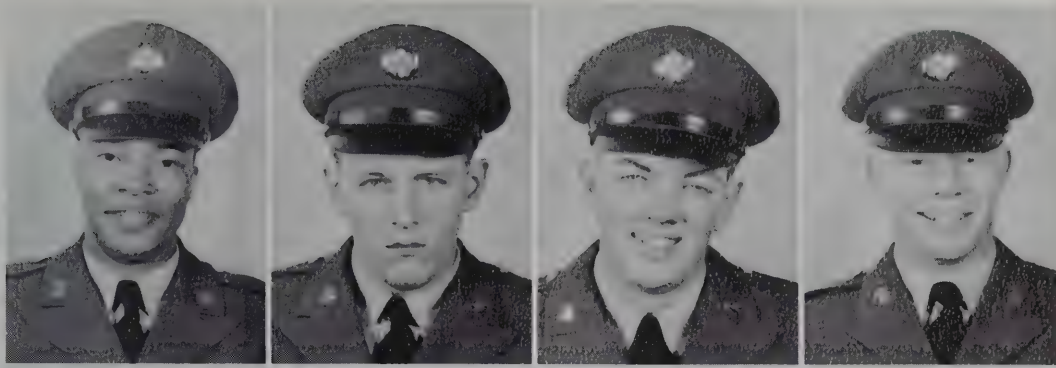


Dorsey Eubanks
W. E. Green, Jr.
David H. Hammie
Fred S. Hanstein, Jr.



Delbert C. Harpel
R. H. Harris
E. W. Hartpence, Jr.
George W. Havens

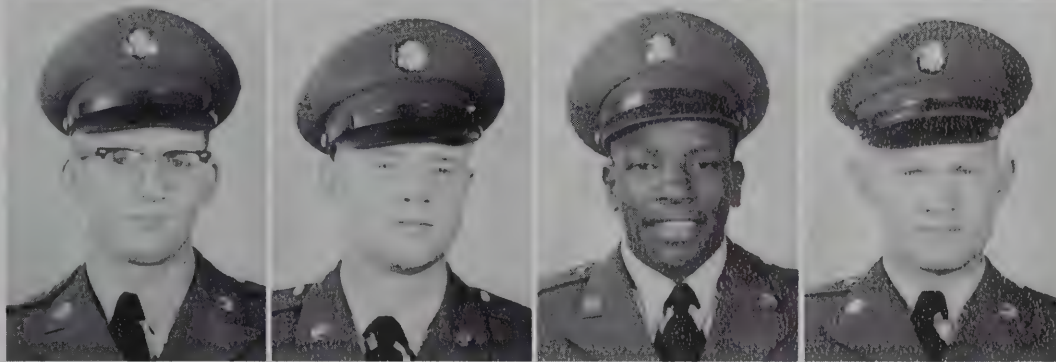




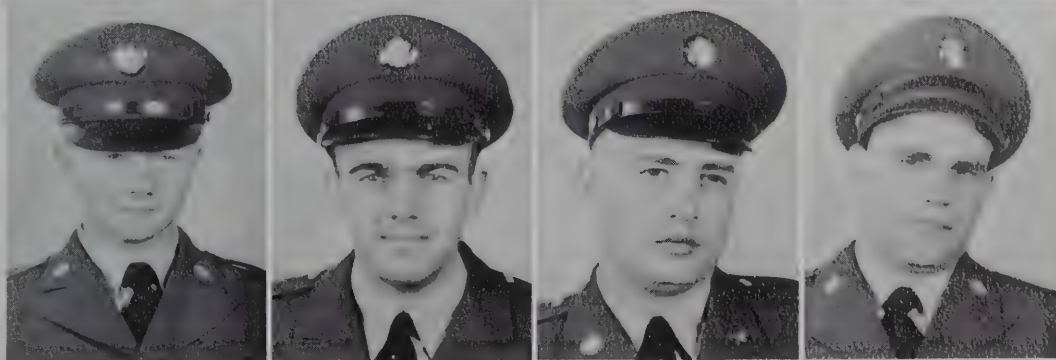
Pharaoh Hayes, Jr.
J. M. Hendershot
James P. Henry
Johann Hohn



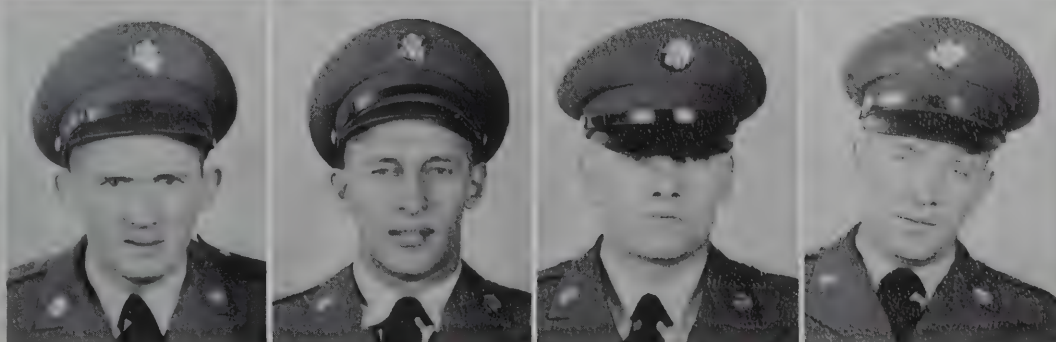
L. S. Hopkins
R. D. Hughes, Jr.
G. B. Hulighan
J. S. Incitti



William P. Innis
C. R. Jacoby
Lemon E. Johnson
Vernon G. Jordan

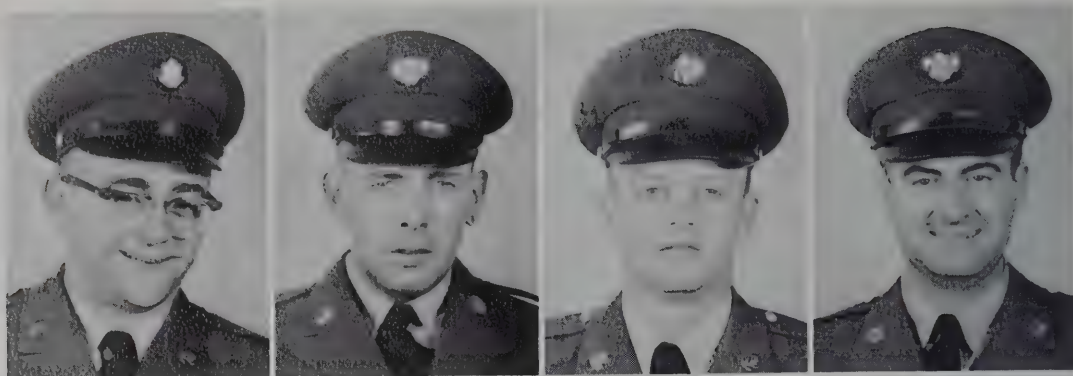


Earle L. Jump
A. E. Kantra, Jr.
D. R. Kellams
Robert C. Kester

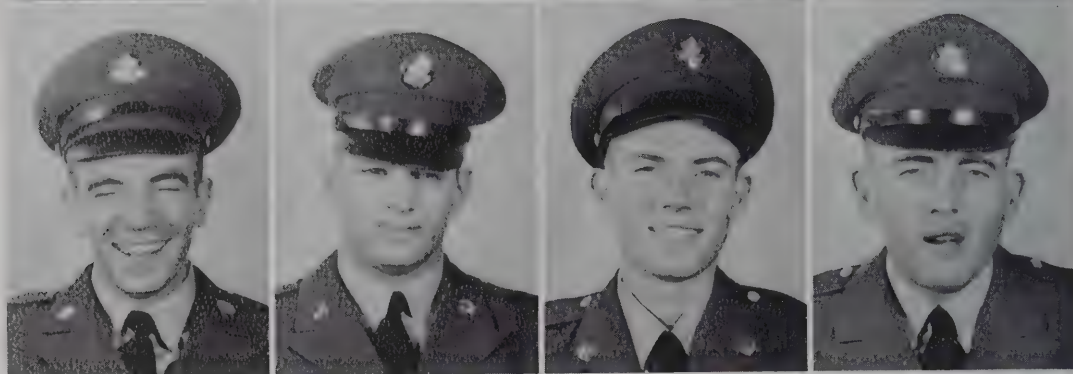


Ralph S. King, Jr.
Leo R. Klem
S. G. F. Knaak
Robert Knecht

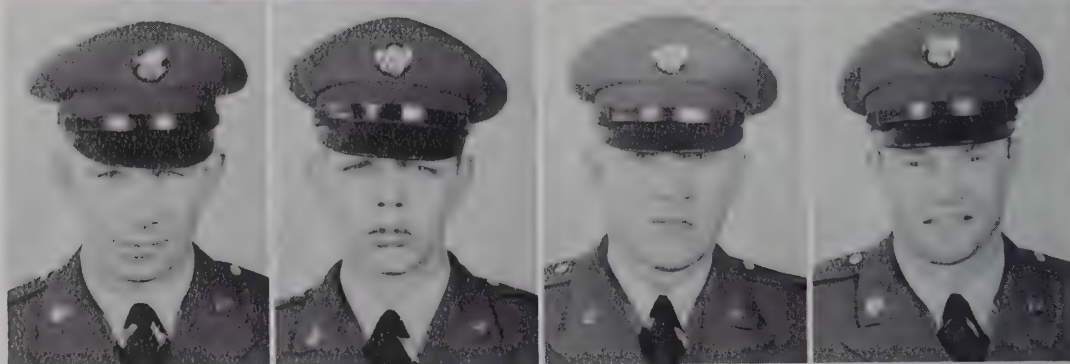
W. A. Kozloski
 W. T. Kozlowski
 Bill Kraynak
 W. J. Kukitz, Jr.



A. J. Lamorticella
 L. E. Landry
 D. A. Lashier
 F. A. Lausier



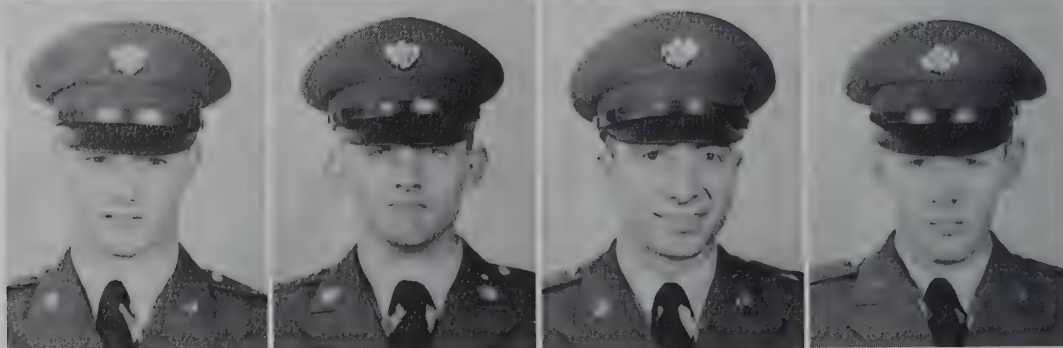
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 James C. Lucas
 R. J. Manninen
 J. R. Marsh, Jr.

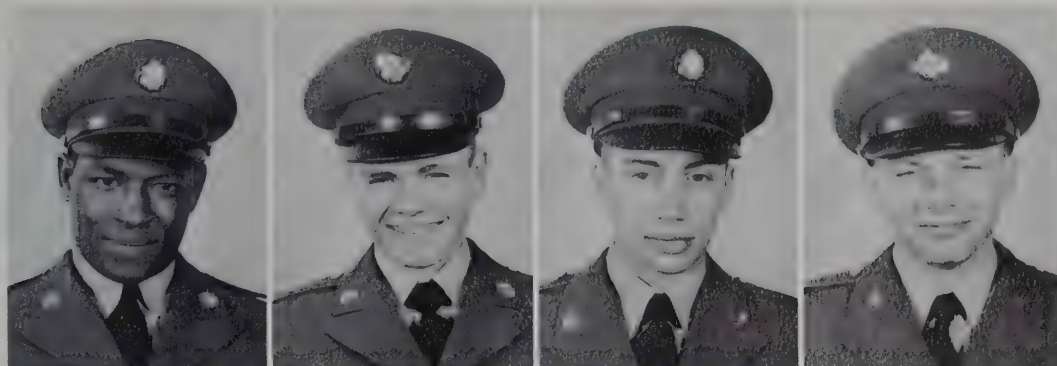


R. W. Martin
 J. P. Martin
 J. M. Matis
 Peter Matthiessen

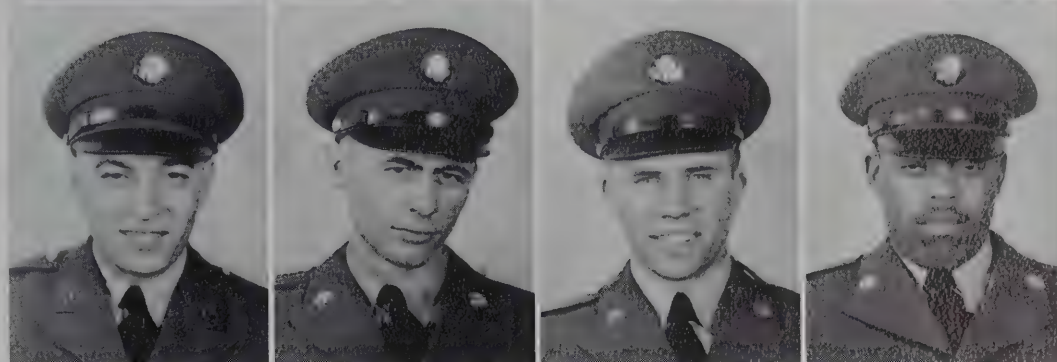


J. L. A. Marino
 J. M. Meade, Jr.
 Carlo Marucci
 E. J. McDonald

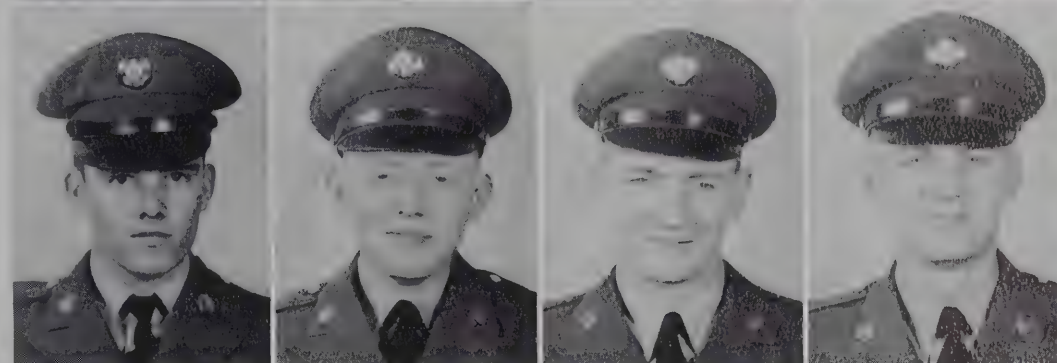




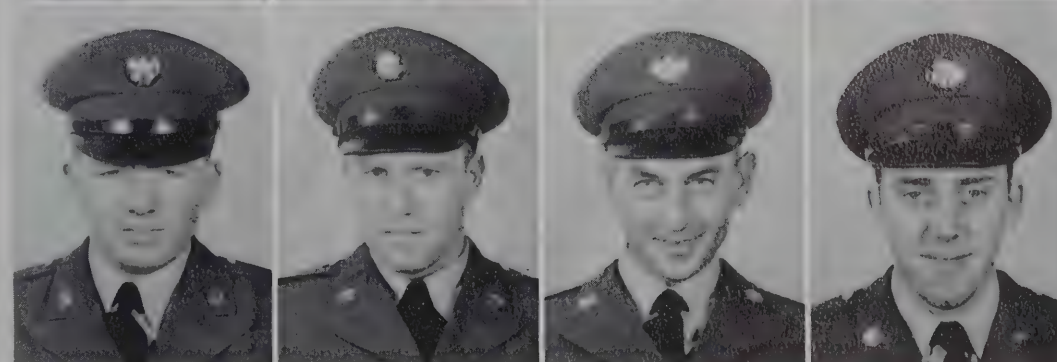
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John R. Mello
G. W. Melvin



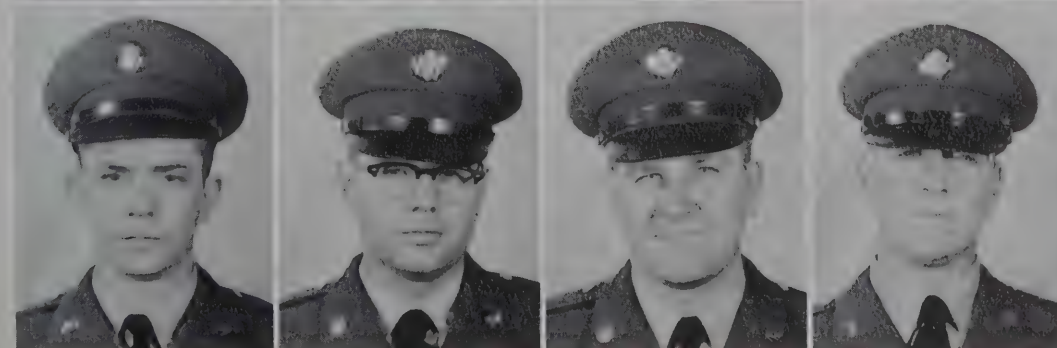
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Lewis Meyer
A. J. Minor



V. M. Miranda
M. J. Motell
Kenneth W. Moore
Ted J. Mruczek

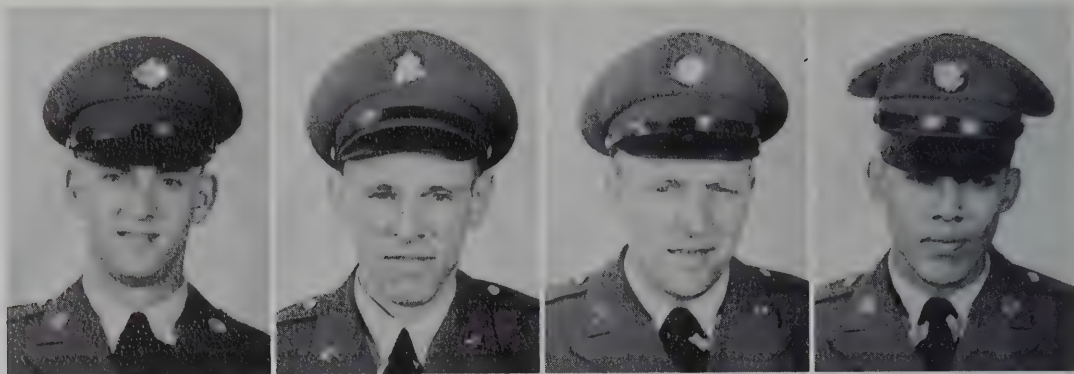


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John F. Murphy
Z. T. Myslinski
M. Nastacio

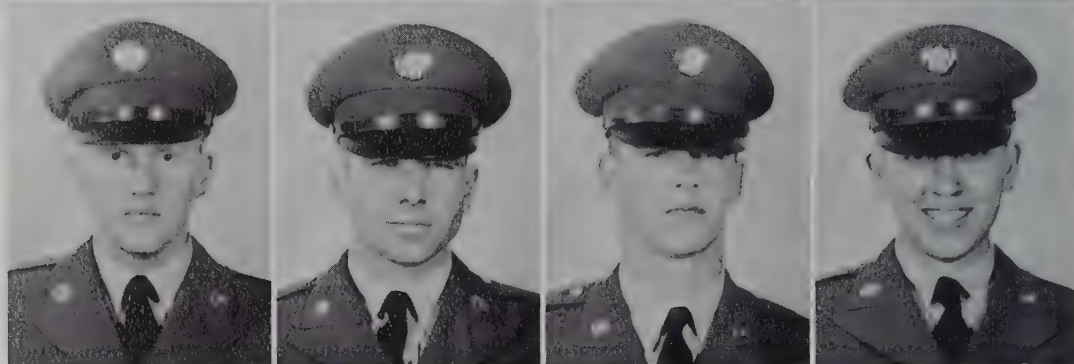


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L. F. Nell

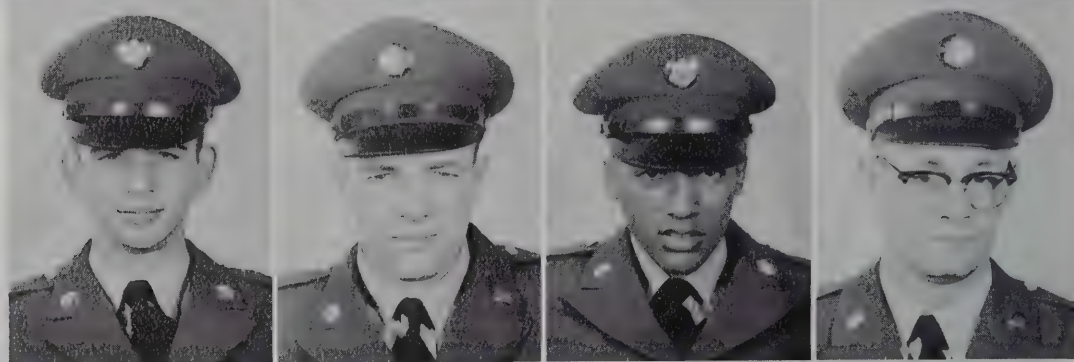
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T. C. Nolte
William O'Brien
Jesus Ortiz



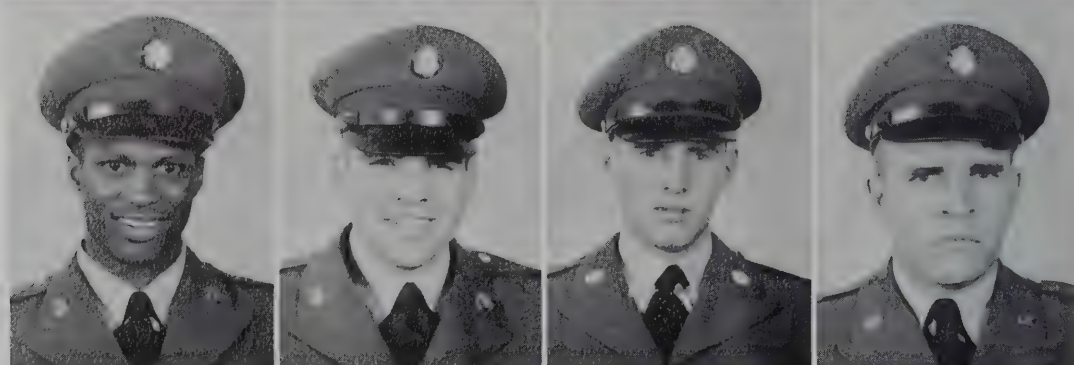
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R. E. Page
C. W. Phelps
John Pielock



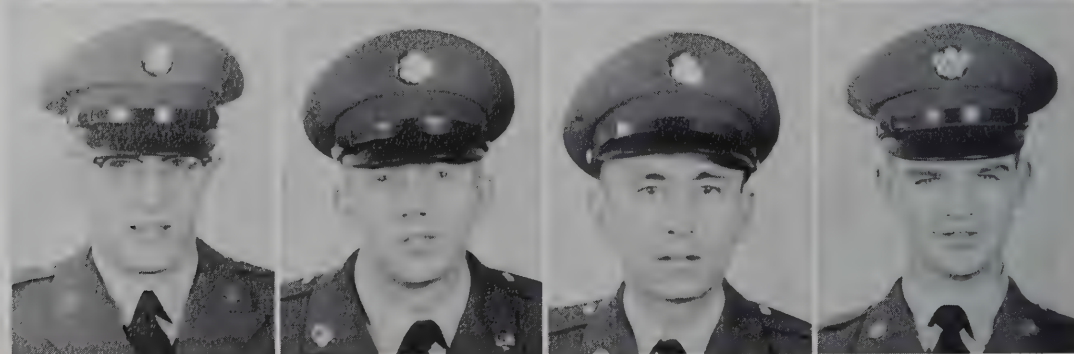
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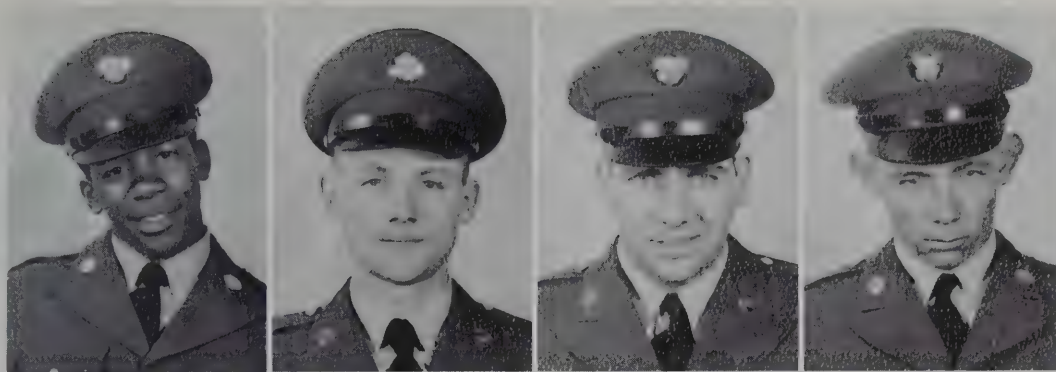


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D. C. Pollio
Elliot H. Pratt
Frank Pointeck

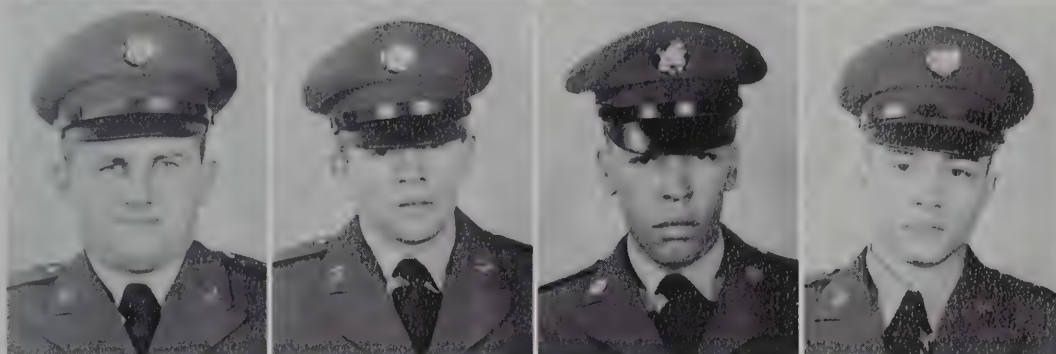


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John G. Reppert
George W. Reinoso
James J. Rice

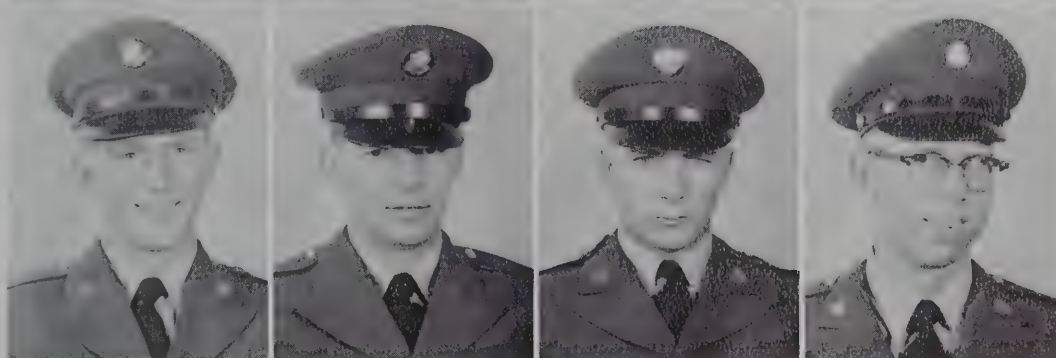




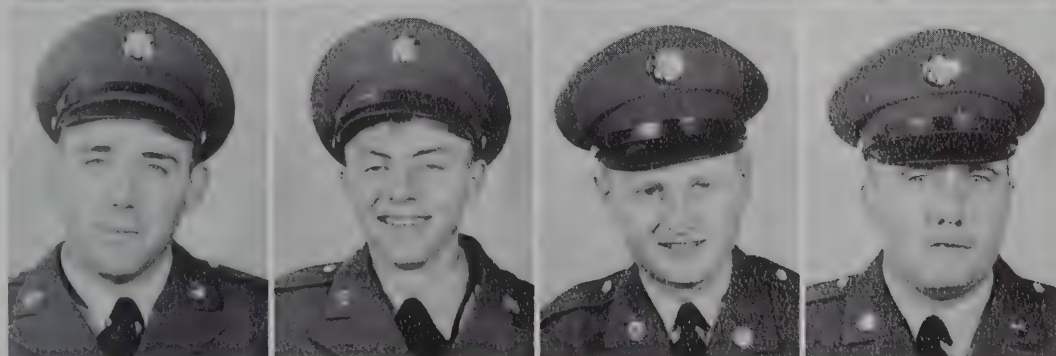
W. D. Richmond
R. H. W. Rieke
V. C. Rinaldi
Marcelino Rivera



John F. Russell
Walter T. Rokicki
Justino Santiago
Santiago Santiago



R. J. Samburgh
W. A. Scheetz
V. F. Schetelig
R. O. Scheuermann

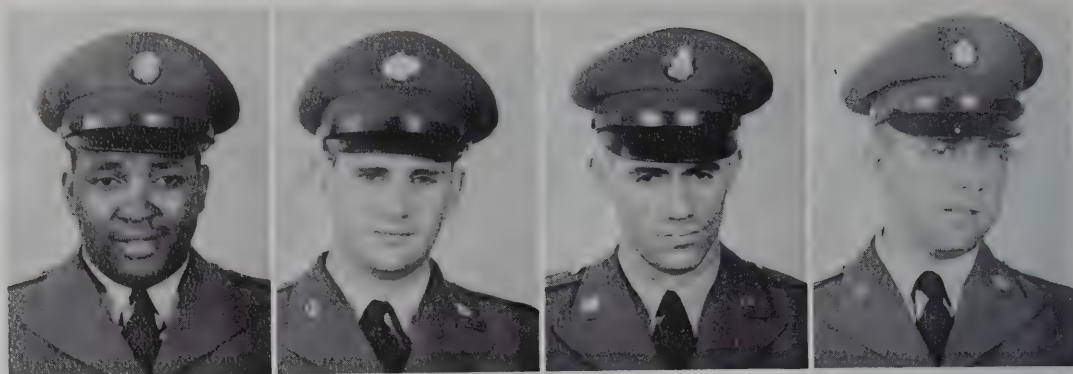


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T. F. Schwarz
Norbert Schulte
Allen V. Schwarz

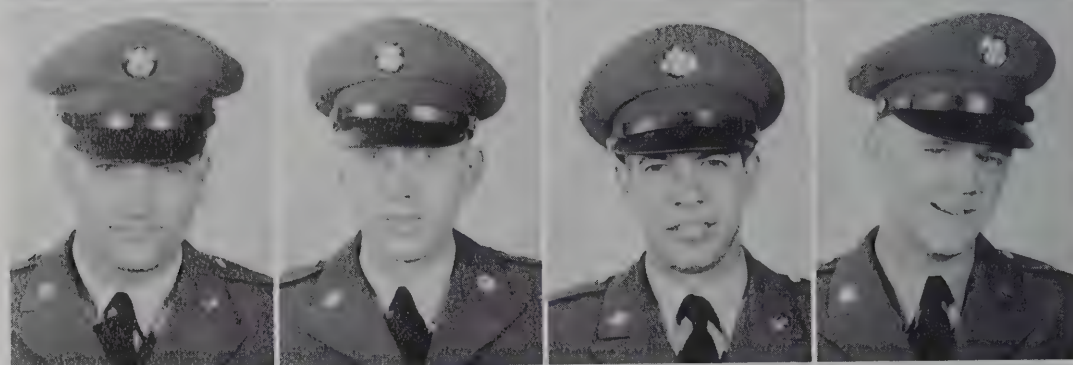


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R. V. Seemann
Donald P. Sheran
Paul V. Shea

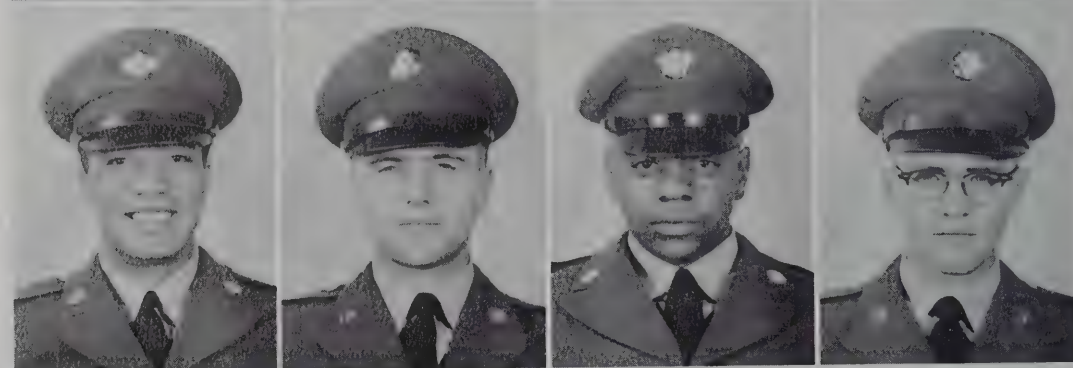
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 Frank Silberman
 D. A. Silverman
 Richard A. Smith



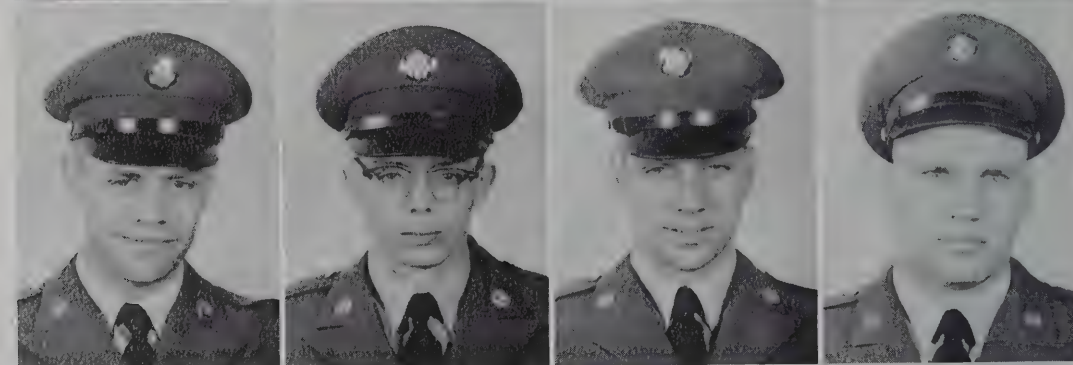
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 Arthur E. Smith, Jr.
 Louis A. Somma
 W. B. Sternberg



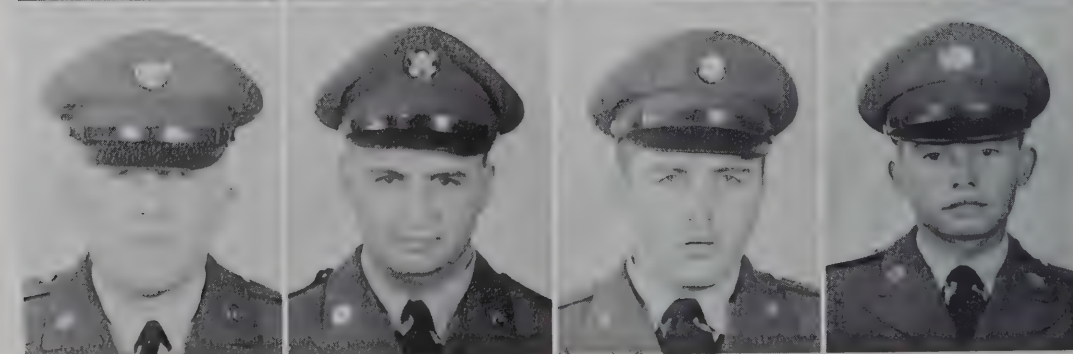
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 E. A. Stange
 Morris E. Starks
 J. A. Strassberger

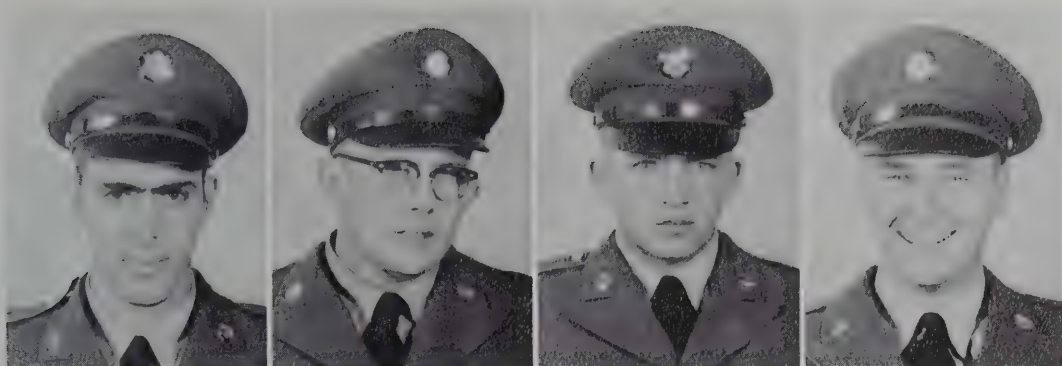


J. W. Strobel
 E. F. Stokes, Jr.
 R. F. Stefanik
 H. R. Swift, Jr.

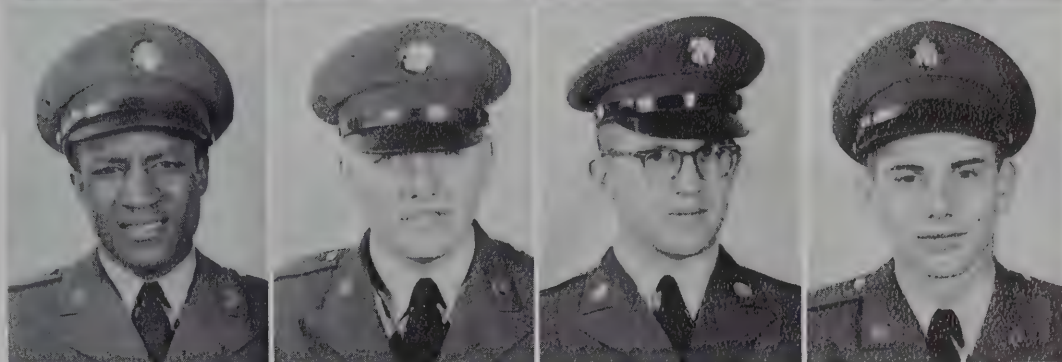


W. J. Topham
 E. E. Thompson
 Gerard T. Travers
 Marcelo Vega





Norman Roberts
A. D. Van Dyke
W. M. Walters
William Wallace



Robert Washington
Howard C. Weimar
Howard C. Wiley
James J. Williams



David A. Williams
P. A. Wolfeich
D. F. Woodbury
J. A. Yankauskas, III



V. J. Zirkel
R. J. Zitney
A. L. Zitter, Jr.
Daniel McGonigle



Billie Stallings
John D. Harmon



1st Sgt. Bill Wood
Field First Sergeant



SNAPSHOTS



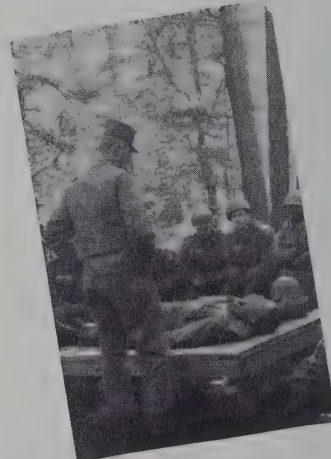


SHOTS





FIRST AID

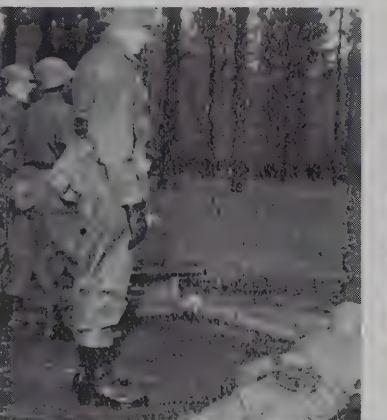
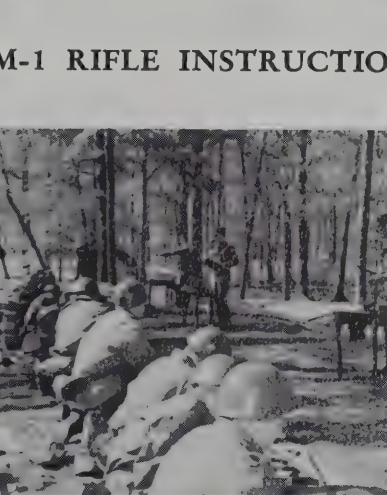


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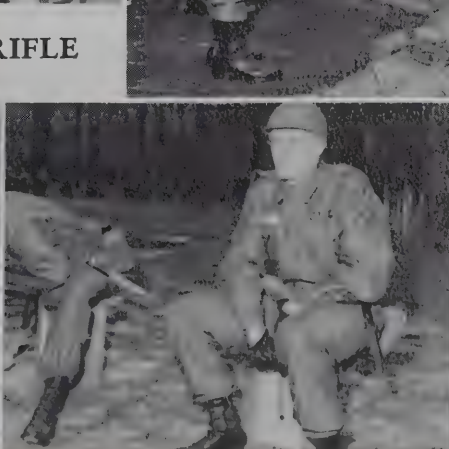


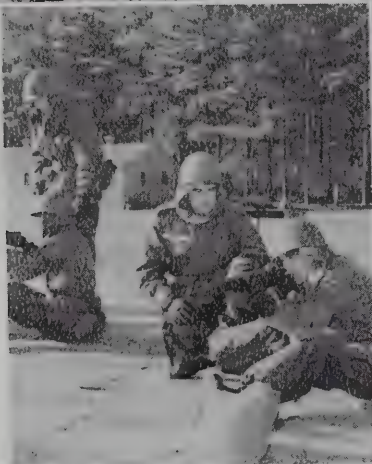


M-1 RIFLE INSTRUCTION

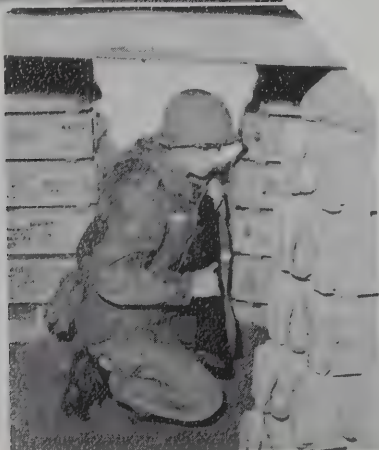


M-1 RIFLE





RANGE



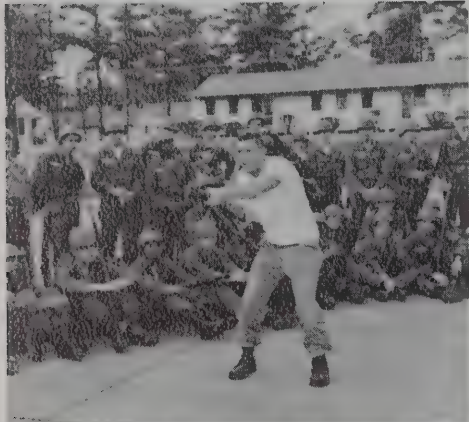
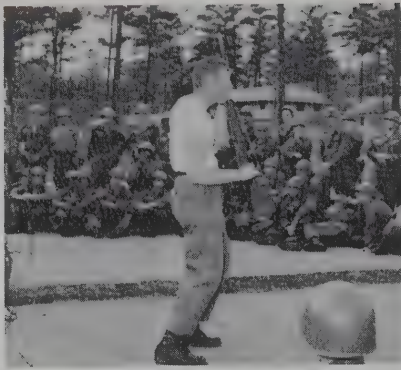
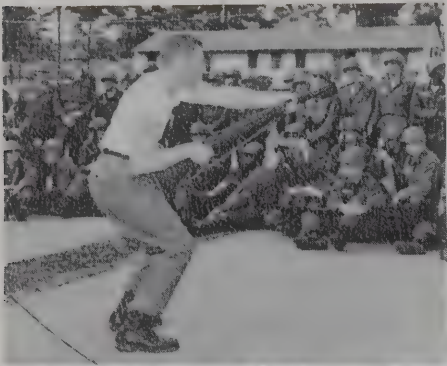


RANGE



CLOSE COMBAT FIRING

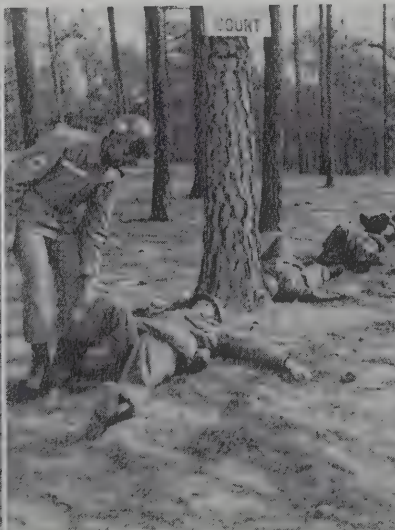




BAYONET

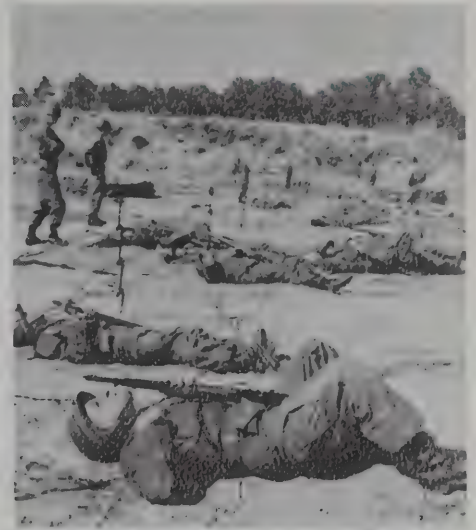
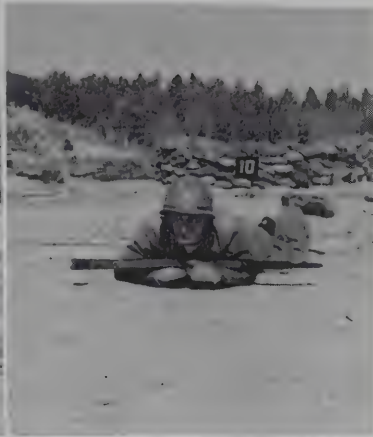


GRENADES

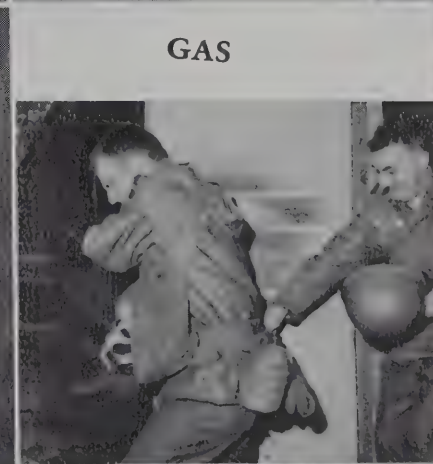




INFILTRATION

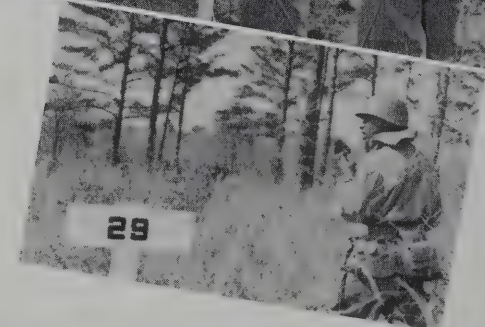
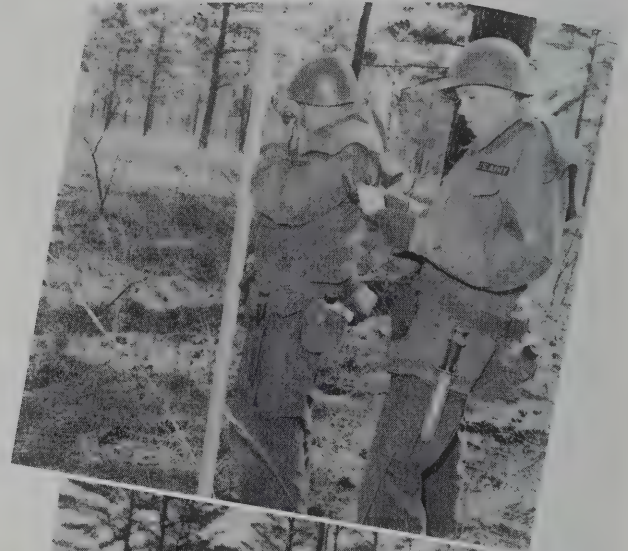
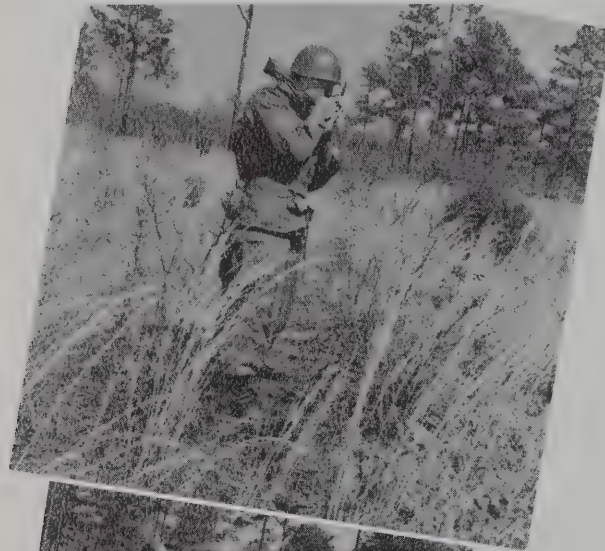


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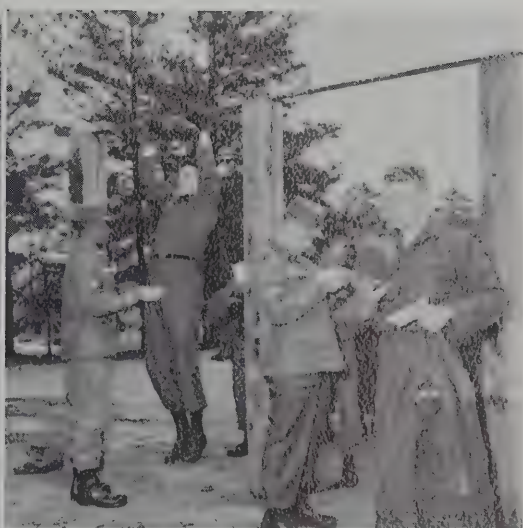


LAND NAVIGATION COURSE



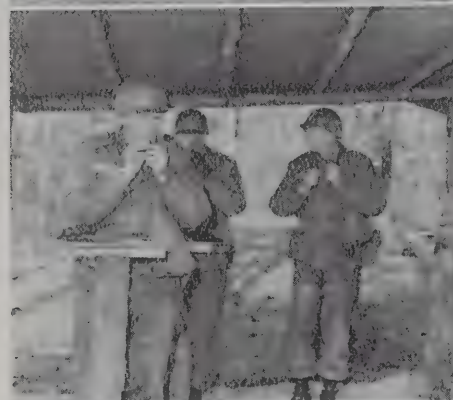


PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST

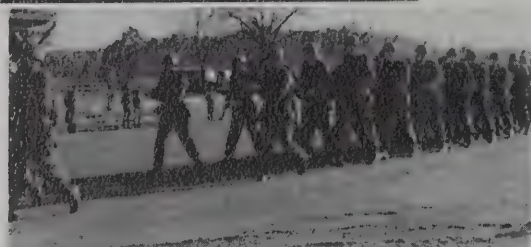




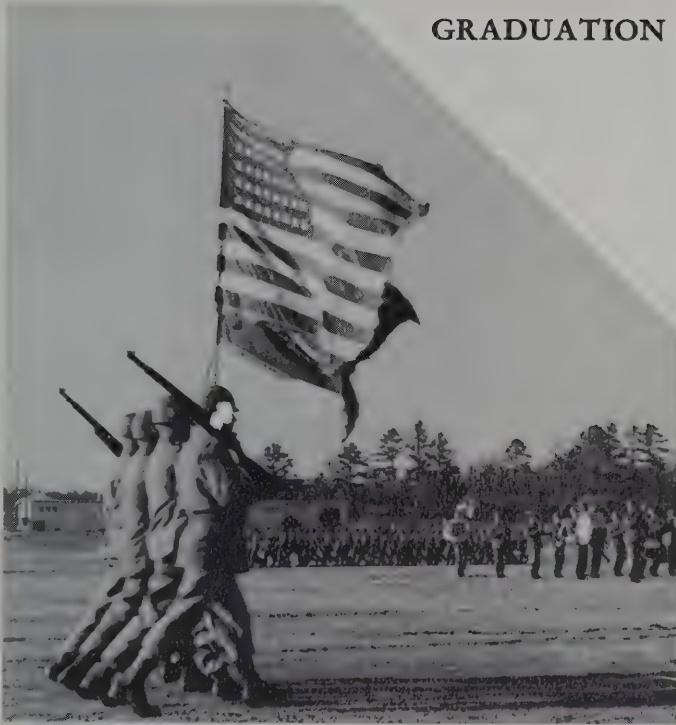
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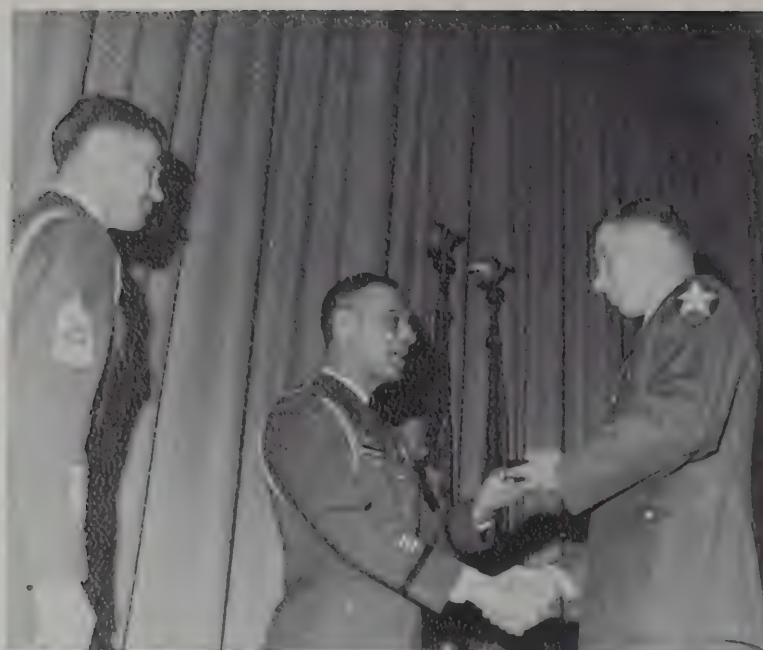


REVIEW



GRADUATION





AWARDS

